

all young, or all poor, or
 (continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

In South Laos, North Cambodia

Allies May Use Guerrillas To Hit Foe's Supply Lines

By William Beecher

SAIGON, July 12 (NYT).—Allied strategists are planning to use the enemy's own tactic—guerrilla warfare—to try to frustrate North Vietnam's efforts to develop an alternate supply route for its forces in Cambodia and southern parts of South Vietnam.

B-52 Bombs Kill 200 Reds Near Khe San

(Continued from Page 1)

SAIGON, July 12 (NYT).—The capture of Mr. Baron and Miss Nicaise brings to 20 the number of correspondents now missing in Cambodia. In addition, three correspondents have been killed and three released after capture.

TV Men Prisoners

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters).—Three more French television journalists have been captured by Cambodia's Communist forces, France's television network reported here today.

Italy Choice Is Andreotti

(Continued from Page 1)

ped down in a conservative plot to bring about early elections in the hope of weakening the parties of the left. It is known that influential Christian Democrats and other anti-Communists are in favor of general elections and believe that the recent wave of strikes and the consequent economic disruption would result in a conservative backlash at the polls.

World Youth's Peace Panel Has Stormy Session

UNITED NATIONS, July 12 (UPI).—The 12th session of the World Youth Assembly's discussion groups set off a debate of global issues today but the Peace Commission, in which scuffling developed and fist-fights threatened Friday, was stalled by continuing unparliamentary turbulence.

Hajia Fawaz, a Palestinian refugee whose election as chairman of the Peace Commission brought the group to the verge of violence, was forced to liberal use of the gavel and roughshod chairmanship to keep a semblance of order.

Under Mr. Fawaz's persistent guidance, however, the Peace Commission did succeed in electing participants from Guinea, Cuba, Pakistan and East Germany as reporters, whose job will be to prepare the final group report.

Since the fall of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as Cambodia's chief of state on March 18 and the allied incursion into former Communist sanctuary areas along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, North Vietnam has taken several steps to open a new route for ammunition, weapons and food.

The first step, on April 29, was to seize the town of Attapeu, in southern Laos, commanding the upper reaches of the Se Kong, which flows southwest into the Mekong River.

Alternative Plans

Recent interviews with well-placed sources in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos indicate serious consideration of the following allied countermeasures:

• An expansion of so-called irregular-force activities in southern Laos to ambush and harass North Vietnamese truck parks, transportation centers and bases, and sapper movements along the Se Kong. These operations would be carried out by Khmer tribesmen and Laotians trained by the Central Intelligence Agency and already operating from bases in the Boloven Plateau in southern Laos.

• Formation of similar irregular forces in northeast Cambodia to conduct comparable harassing actions. Presumably the guerrilla units would be drawn from among soldiers of Cambodian extraction who were trained by the United States Special Forces in South Vietnam and are currently fighting for the Lon Nol government around Phnom Penh.

• Expansion of South Vietnamese river patrol activities up the Mekong River at least to Kratie in Cambodia and perhaps as far north as Stung Treng, only about 30 miles from the Laotian border. Scores of fast, heavily armed patrol boats have recently been turned over to the South Vietnamese by the United States. They now operate primarily in rivers and canals that crisscross the Mekong Delta area in South Vietnam.

• "None of us feel that these steps will close the enemy's new routes to logistics traffic," said one ranking American planner. "But they will make it very costly for the enemy and make it difficult for him to compensate for what he has recently lost."

In the early stages of the war here the enemy was the master of guerrilla warfare while the United States, with its comparatively slow-moving infantry divisions, tanks and artillery, thrashed about in search of the elusive foe.



STUDENT RETREAT—Demonstrators trying to evade tear gas thrown by police climb over fence at Saigon University.

U.S., Vietnamese Demonstrators Tear-Gassed

Saigon Police Break Up Peace March

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, July 12 (NYT).—South Vietnamese police, using tear gas, broke up a march by South Vietnamese students and a group of Americans who came here to assess the peace movement.

Three American news correspondents and about 30 Vietnamese students were arrested in the encounter near the United States Embassy.

The newsmen were released after their film was confiscated. The students were reportedly released later.

Members of the American Hebrew Congregation, Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association; Sam Brown, co-chairman of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and several other religious and civil rights leaders and students. They arrived here last Sunday to study the Vietnamese peace movement.

They met briefly with Sam Berger, Deputy U.S. Ambassador, but said they were turned down on requests to meet with Premier Tran Thien Kiem or other South Vietnamese officials.

The demonstrators in their being given a chance either to stay and join the regular military or go home. Most reportedly stayed. But in the past 18 months, the Special Forces have turned over all but a handful of post and are under orders to complete the transfer by December, the sources say.

The reasons for this sudden acceleration appear to be varied. One ranking military man said the move was designed to end the use of mercenaries to clarify and simplify the South Vietnamese command lines, and to de-Americanize another phase of the military effort.

Displeased by Shooting

Another source suggested that the displeasure of U.S. commanders over the circumstances surrounding the alleged shooting in the summer of 1969 of a Vietnamese double agent employed by the Green Berets was a major factor in the rush order to the Special Forces to complete their work and move out.

Special Forces headquarters in Nha Trang refused a recent request for an interview. In past years the Green Berets have been eager to respond to similar inquiries.

Special Forces experts in counterinsurgency warfare first came to South Vietnam in 1962. They were on loan to the Central Intelligence Agency, which wanted to set up border posts to spy on and occasionally harass North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units moving from Laos and Cambodia.

About two years later, when the mission became too big and too expensive for the CIA to hide, it was turned over entirely to the Special Forces and run openly under Army financing.

Many military analysts regard that program as one of the most successful in the entire war effort. And yet, the men of the Special Forces have managed to be controversial both within and outside the Army.

Within the Army, some generals criticized the claim of an ally, as separate and better than other Army units. Others decried the fact that the Special Forces attracted the more talented and imaginative men, who the critics felt were needed in the Army.

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U.S. Aid Seen To Israel on Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

ments with Israel, evidently because the U.S. government would rather keep the moves secret to avoid severe responses from the Arab world.

Israeli Embassy officials refused all comment.

The Newsweek article said in part: Asked about the Newsweek account, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said: "We have made it clear that we are not going to comment on this type of speculation report."

Landing Craft Shipped

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco disclosed today that the Soviet Union has begun shipping to Egypt amphibious landing craft that could be used in an offensive against Israel.

"We have noted quite recently there has been a shipment of amphibious equipment," Mr. Sisco said.

Mr. Sisco was interviewed on a television program. Asked by a television interviewer whether Egypt was getting ready to cross the Suez Canal into Israeli-occupied territory, Mr. Sisco carefully avoided any implication that Egypt was mounting an operation involving the use of Soviet landing craft.

"I don't say that, but I certainly will agree with the judgment you've expressed: It certainly does not look like defensive equipment to me."

Mr. Sisco repeated assurances by Mr. Nixon that "we are going to do whatever is necessary to assure that the balance does not tip against Israel. The heavier Soviet involvement had 'affected' the balance but not tipped it," he said.

He estimated that there were 8,000 to 10,000 Russians in Egypt today and reported recent "substantial" increases in arrivals of Soviet ships and cargo planes. Moscow, the State Department official said, "has been deriving substantial advantages from the present turmoil in the area."

He "must weight that against the risk of this thing getting out of control."

Saudi Airliner Hijacked to Syria; Plane Released

BEIRUT, July 12 (Reuters).—A Saudi Arabian Boeing-707 airliner with more than 113 people on board landed here tonight after being hijacked at gunpoint to Damascus.

Passengers said on arrival here that the hijacker, named as Faid al-Harbi, threatened the American pilot of the airliner, which was on a scheduled flight from Saudi Arabia to Beirut, over Turkish air space.

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Bringing Tel-Aviv Denial

Egypt Says Troops Raided Israelis Across Suez Canal

CAIRO, July 12 (Reuters).—Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal tonight and raided Israeli settlements on the eastern bank, causing heavy casualties, a military spokesman here announced.

The spokesman said two groups of soldiers crossed the waterway from north and south of El-Shatt and swept enemy positions with machine guns and grenades, inflicting heavy casualties.

The spokesman said the Egyptians crossed the canal at 10 p.m., taking the Israelis by surprise.

The Israeli troops were outside their shelters when the Egyptians opened fire. This considerably raised their casualties, the spokesman said.

Despite the intervention of Israeli planes, artillery and armored reserves, the Egyptian units returned safely to their bases with all their equipment, the spokesman said.

The Tel Aviv spokesman said Israeli military spokesman denied the Cairo report.

"None of our positions underwent any sort of commando attack, and none of our men clashed with the Egyptians on our side of the canal," he said.

Observers here noted that several past crossings initially announced by the Egyptians were later confirmed by Israeli military authorities when pieces of equipment, leaflets or an occasional mine were found in a deserted sector of the waterway.

But none of those crossings was reported here to have involved contact between Israeli and Egyptian troops.

The Israeli spokesman also said several Katyusha rockets were fired tonight from Lebanon into the area of Nahariya, one of Israel's leading holiday resorts.

Israeli radio said people in the town, on the Mediterranean about six miles from the Lebanese border, took refuge in shelters. First reports said there were no casualties among the population of 20,000 nor among tourists.

This is the first time Nahariya has come under Arab fire since the end of the June, 1967, six-day war.

Earlier today Israeli artillery blasted targets in Lebanon after two Katyusha attacks from across the border.

Israeli Jets Over Canal

TEL AVIV, July 12 (UPI).—Israeli jets blasted Egypt's Suez Canal forces today and also hit Jordan in reprisal for attacks on Israeli frontier settlements, a spokesman said here.

It was not disclosed if Russian-built SAM missile sites were among "other military targets" besides bunkers and gun batteries attacked today by Israeli planes raiding along the canal.

In Cairo, a spokesman said that Egyptian heavy artillery pounded Israeli positions in the canal area today.

The spokesman said Egyptian troops in the southern sector of the canal opened heavy artillery fire on Israeli "armored vehicles attempting to take advanced positions" across the waterway.

"Two Israeli armored vehicles were destroyed and their occupants killed," the spokesman said.

He said Egyptian forces did not suffer any casualties in the canal some air attacks, which went on intermittently for 45 minutes.

An Amman spokesman said Israeli jets started diving cars on a main road in the North Jordan valley today. One civilian car was damaged but there were no casualties in the Israeli strafing, the spokesman reported.

But this is the first time she has said that Israel had offered to conduct secret talks with the Egyptian president. It was the first time observers here could remember that details of an offer was made.

Official sources here would not say how the offer was made. But observers said that it was obviously through a third government.

Judging by the date of Mr. Meir's interview with L'Express, the offer must have been made about a week before Mr. Meir's visit to Paris.

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Rogers Calls Bruce, Habib To National Security Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

because it would have been viewed as a negotiation from weakness.

The Paris talks opened in May, 1968, after the Johnson administration imposed a limitation on air attacks against North Vietnam. They picked up some momentum in November, 1968, when the United States halted all bombings in North Vietnam with the "understanding" that in exchange, the Communists would refrain from crossing the Demilitarized Zone into South Vietnam and would halt massive shelling of South Vietnamese cities.

The Communists agreed at the same time to a widening of the negotiating sessions to include the Saigon regime and the Viet Cong as well as the United States and North Vietnam. However, the talks have been stalled for 12 months by a conflict on the basic issue of the presence of foreign troops in South Vietnam.

Hanoi, which does not admit that regular North Vietnamese forces are fighting in the South, insists that the United States must accept the principle of total withdrawal of its troops before negotiations toward a political settlement of the war can begin. Washington has taken the attitude that North Vietnam must give a similar commitment to pull out its forces before actual peace talks.

Both sides likewise condition a cease-fire agreement upon commitments for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Mr. Rogers reviewed the whole diplomatic situation at the Paris talks at a morning conference here with Mr. Bruce and Philip C. Habib, the acting chief of the American delegation at the peace negotiations.

Officials said afterward that Mr. Bruce would pay a visit to Saigon at his own request and that he

would be going to Washington to a National Security Council meeting with President Nixon and possibly with Mr. Habib in the next few weeks.

There is a possibility that Mr. Bruce will visit the U.S. Ambassador in South Vietnam, who will also be in Washington soon, and that Mr. Bruce will take up his post in Paris at the beginning of August.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	62	Sunny
ALASKA	52	Cloudy
ARIZONA	72	Sunny
ARKANSAS	62	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	62	Sunny
COLORADO	52	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	62	Sunny
DELAWARE	62	Sunny
FLORIDA	72	Sunny
GEORGIA	72	Sunny
ILLINOIS	62	Sunny
INDIANA	62	Sunny
IOWA	52	Sunny
KANSAS	62	Sunny
KENTUCKY	62	Sunny
LOUISIANA	72	Sunny
MAINE	52	Sunny
MARYLAND	62	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	62	Sunny
MICHIGAN	52	Sunny
MINNESOTA	52	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	72	Sunny
MISSOURI	62	Sunny
MONTANA	52	Sunny
NEBRASKA	52	Sunny
NEVADA	72	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	52	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	62	Sunny
NEW MEXICO	72	Sunny
NEW YORK	62	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	72	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	52	Sunny
OHIO	62	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	72	Sunny
OREGON	52	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	62	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	62	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	52	Sunny
TENNESSEE	72	Sunny
TEXAS	72	Sunny
UTAH	52	Sunny
Vermont	52	Sunny
VIRGINIA	62	Sunny
WASHINGTON	62	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	62	Sunny
WISCONSIN	52	Sunny
WYOMING	52	Sunny

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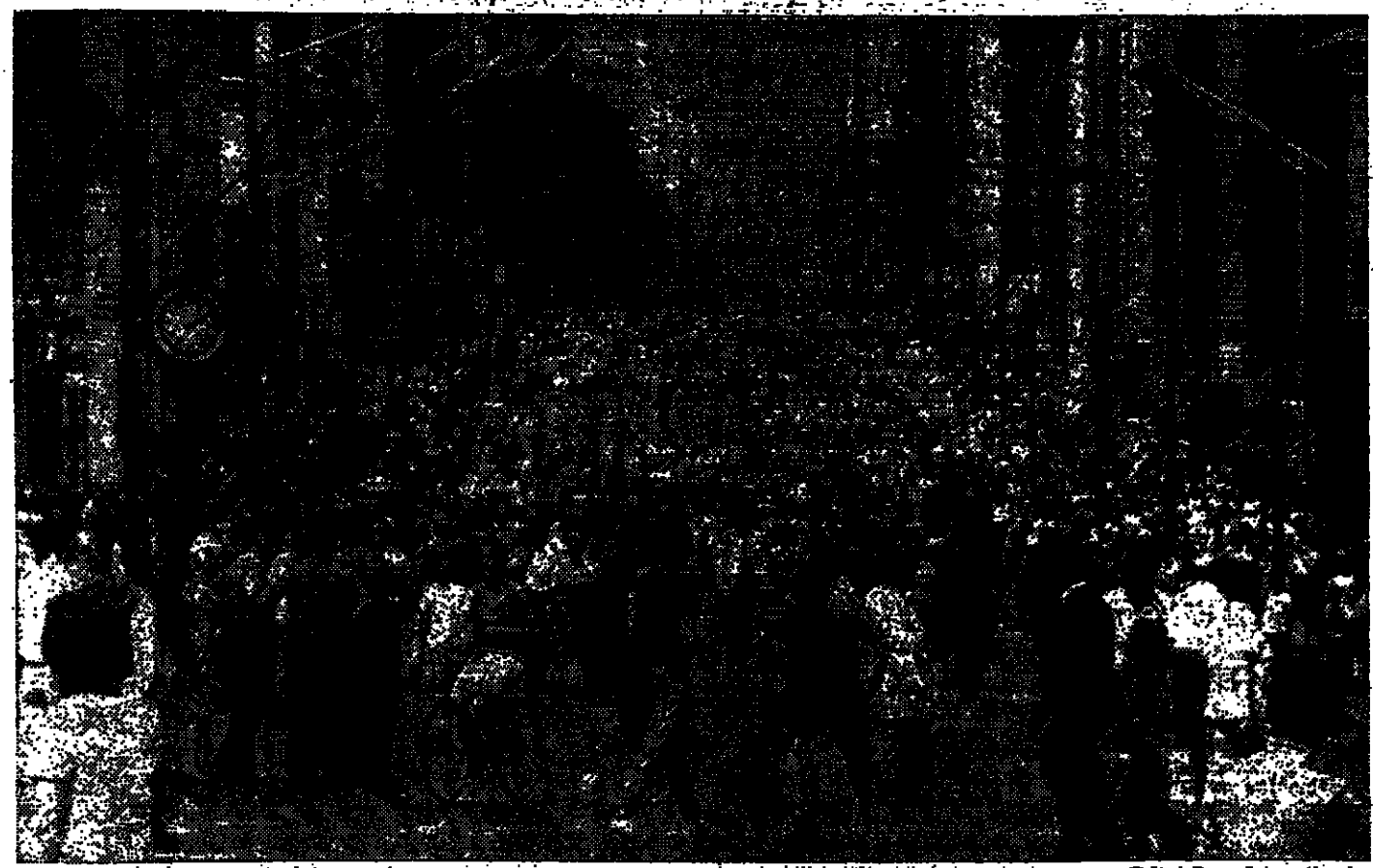
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New York's Fifth Avenue became a pedestrians' paradise Saturday during an experimental ban on vehicles.

The Day the Pedestrians Took Over Fifth Avenue

By Murray Schumacher

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—The pedestrian was king along midtown Fifth Avenue yesterday, but some merchant princes were not so sure this was good for business.

This situation was created by Mayor John V. Lindsay's experiment to cut pollution and noise and make life more congenial by banning automobiles along Fifth Avenue from 42d to 57th Streets, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Thousands of men, women and children—with their dogs and bicycles—flooded to the temporary promenade and expressed overwhelming pleasure as they walked down the middle of the avenue. No horns

blew. Few gasoline fumes assailed them. The loudest noise was conversation.

As the mayor walked along the avenue to see the results of his edict, he was repeatedly applauded—and even cheered a few times.

"I'm for anything that will get cars out of the city," said Joseph Sheering, a mechanic, in a fairly typical comment.

But Allan R. Johnson, chairman of the board of Saks Fifth Avenue, was not happy about the experiment that has kept even buses off the avenue.

"It is still too early to tell for sure," he said. "But so far it's disturbed shopping—and for the worse. We're getting a few more tourists. But our regular

customers—the kind that go above the main floor—are much less."

Less pessimistic was Leonard Hankin, executive vice-president of Bergdorf-Goodman. He said: "So far so good. We'll know more about this in a couple of weeks. We mean to be very, very fair."

3 More Test Days.

The plan is to continue the experiment for three more Saturdays, unless circumstances show that among the sounds muted was the music of cash registers.

"We want to measure the impact on trade and commerce," said the mayor as he was surrounded by pedestrians. "We want to get the impact on traffic, the impact on pollution and

the impact on peace of mind."

His chief aides produced information to show that so far as pollution and public serenity were concerned, the experiment was doing well. And interviews with policemen indicated that traffic was not being unduly disrupted.

"So far it's fun," said the mayor. "My guess is we'll help shopping."

He said this after Donald Kenneth Patton, his commissioner of commerce and industrial development, produced a survey of 1,000 people that indicated that 71 percent of those interviewed favored the experiment and that the remainder either had no opinion or were opposed.

Contrary to Expectations

Survey Finds More Blacks Moving to Suburbs in U.S.

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT).—Contrary to all expectations, migration to suburbs by U.S. blacks appears to be increasing sharply.

Each year since 1964, it is now coming clear, an average of 85,000 black parents and children have made the move. For the whole decade of the 1960s, the total number of black out-migrants is more than 800,000.

That is small compared with the 4 million whites who poured into the suburbs in the same period, but what is striking about the black migration outward is that it is apparently rising rapidly, while the growth of black population in central cities appears to be tailing off just as sharply.

If the change continues, it could alter, perhaps decisively, the nature of the nation's urban-racial concerns.

In 1968, the Kerner Commission estimated that the black population of cities was growing at least eight times faster than that of suburbs. Now, recent studies show, it is growing only three times faster—in part, because of accelerating black outward movement.

Kerner Contradiction Seen

The rising black migration could provide the first contradiction of the Kerner commission's widely-shared conclusion that the nation is splitting into separate societies, one white suburban, the other black urban.

Or, more pessimistically, it could mean that central city ghettos are pulling out over city lines into inner suburbs, less able to provide services to the poor. Or it could mean both.

A full answer must await detailed 1970 census data, still a year away. But in the meantime, a new study offers a tentatively optimistic conclusion.

"Blacks finally appear to be moving throughout the metropolitan area in something like the way that other immigrants did before them," says the study, a copy of which has been secured by The New York Times.

"We can anticipate a gradual decline of the younger black generation in the central city, its emergence in the inner suburbs, and as black income increases still further, its entry in today's outer-suburban areas."

Birth Study

This study, by David L. Birch of the Harvard Business School, was commissioned by the Committee for Economic Development, a distinguished business and academic research body. It will be published later this month.

The 41-page study, "The Economic Future of City and Suburbs," notes the present imbalance of black population in cities, as opposed to suburbs. While about 23 percent of the U.S. population is black, about 21 percent of central cities and only about 5 percent of suburbs are black.

The 21 percent city number has been rising, while the 5 percent suburban figure has remained steady.

"If this pattern were to continue," Mr. Birch writes, "the central cities would become dominated by a black population isolated from the rapid expansion of economic

activity in the suburbs and requiring great financial assistance. "But if this pattern is being broken and blacks are beginning to follow other ethnic groups before them—first into the less desirable neighborhoods and eventually into the better ones—then the spread of black concentration could well slow down and ultimately reverse itself."

Victory for Nixon in 1972 Is Predicted by Mansfield

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT).—Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader of the Senate, predicted Friday that President Nixon would win re-election to a second term in 1972, as things now appear, despite foreign and domestic problems.

"The chances are in his favor," the Montana Democrat said. "We haven't come forward with a candidate of stature who could match him. Of course, what may happen in two years I don't know, but as of now his chances are better than any Democrat's."

Sen. Mansfield made the political assessment despite his expressed belief that Mr. Nixon is "in trouble" domestically and has gotten the country "in up to our necks" in Cambodia, even after the withdrawal of American troops.

"The best man we have at the present time is Ed Muskie," the Senator told a group of reporters over breakfast. "But you have to get out around the country and develop charisma and charm, and a following. He has all these things but not in enough degree at this time."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, from Maine, ran for vice-president in 1968.

Sen. Mansfield disposed fairly abruptly with the two other Democrats generally regarded as major contenders for the 1972 nomination, former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

"Hubert has lost his platform, and he needs to re-establish himself," the senator said of the 1968 presidential candidate now running for the Senate from Minnesota. "I don't think he can come back in a two-year period enough to catch Muskie."

The Montana said he believed that Sen. Kennedy had been "always out" as far as the 1972 nomination was concerned, even before the Chappaquiddick accident. He is fully occupied with running for re-election in Massachusetts, Sen. Mansfield said.

"I don't think he's looking beyond that election," he said.

Although not optimistic over his prospects, the Democratic leader expressed strong support for Sen. Muskie as a national candidate. If Sen. Mansfield had headed the ticket in 1968, he said, the party might have beaten Richard Nixon.

Sen. Mansfield said the President was "in trouble domestically" because his program hasn't stopped unemployment or reduced inflation as much as he hoped.

As for Vietnam, the Senator said President Nixon had told him privately that he intended to "get

Flag as a Vest, Too Much Sleep: 40 Days in Jail

TITUSVILLE, Fla., July 12 (Reuters).

John Dett, 19, was sentenced here to 30 days' imprisonment for "wearing the United States flag as a vest."

City Judge Ken Moran, however, gave him the alternative of raising the city hall flag for 10 days instead of going to jail. The youth accepted. But he overslept the first day and the judge doubled the sentence to 40 days. He is now in jail.

UAW Joins Plea For Gas Engine Ban by 1975

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).

The United Automobile Workers joined six conservation groups yesterday in urging Congress to set air pollution control standards so tough they would banish the internal combustion engine from auto within the next five years.

In a letter delivered to members of the Senate, the organizations proposed a clean air plan they said "would guarantee every American a safer, cleaner atmosphere by 1975."

They called the air pollution control bill already passed by the House "initially weak" and said rival proposals of the Nixon administration and Senator Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, were also less than "the minimum provisions acceptable."

The letter was dispatched by conservation groups ranging from the National Audubon Society to the newly organized Zero Population Growth. Others signing the letter were the Sierra Club, Environmental Action, Friends of the Earth, the Wilderness Society and the big auto union.

New Bedford Shots Kill Black, Wound 3

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 12 (AP).

A black youth was killed and three other blacks injured last night by shots fired from two cars driven through a racially troubled area here.

It was the third successive night of violence.

Gallup Poll

U.S. Negroes Unimpressed With Nixon's Performance

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., July 12.

Statements by Negro leaders that President Nixon has little support among the U.S. black population are borne out by survey results compiled in six consecutive measurements over the past four months. The Gallup Poll reported yesterday.

These findings show that only one Negro in four approves of the President's performance in office, whereas six in ten whites approve.

Disapproval is most pronounced among young Negro adults (those in their twenties) and among Negroes in the North.

Confidence in the Nixon administration is far greater among Negroes in the South, with disapproval virtually matched by approval.

A total of 3,659 whites and 823 Negroes were interviewed in six surveys conducted during the four-month period, March 20 through June 22. Although little significant difference was noted between the surveys, they were combined to provide a large enough statistical base for comparison purposes. All interviews were conducted in person.

This question was asked, as in all previous surveys since Mr. Nixon took office:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

Here are the findings:

Views of Whites (Nationwide)

Approve	59%
Disapprove	28
No opinion	12

Views of Negroes (Nationwide)

Approve	26%
Disapprove	55
No opinion	19

Views of Negroes (North)

Approve	14%
Disapprove	68
No opinion	18

Views of Negroes (South)

Approve	38%
Disapprove	42
No opinion	20

Views of Negroes By Age Groups (Nationwide)

21-29 years	23
30-49 years	26
50 & over	26

The results of the latest (June 19-22) survey, based on the nationwide opinion of adults of all races, show 55 percent expressing approval of the President's performance in office, 31 percent disapproving, with 14 percent undecided.

This approval figure is four points down from the percentage recorded in the previous survey (May 22-25).

Agnew Doesn't Foresee Day When He'd Seek Presidency

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).

In an interview aboard a plane flying from Denver to Washington, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said he does not at present foresee the day when he might run for President—and he suggested that after leaving public office he might want to become a television commentator or a newspaper columnist.

Here is a partial transcript of the interview:

Q—There has been speculation lately that the White House has asked you to soften your language, ease your rhetoric, change your style. Is there any substance to those stories?

A—There isn't any substance at all to those stories. There's been no contact at all, either direct or indirect, from the White House in that respect.

Q—Sen. Peter Dominick (R., Colo.) said last week he thought your choice of adjectives had not been calculated for calm discussion of issues. Do you feel some of the things could have been expressed differently?

A—Well, what you say could always be expressed in a way that would be less provocative of controversy. I would have to say that for the most part, nearly in every case, I would not change the way I've said what I said. And I think the emphasis that's been put on my rhetoric, as it's mistakenly called, is a political tactic that has been utilized by my political critics and by some of my critics in the media to create an impression that I am more scabrous than any other person who speaks today. In a recent speech I tried to show that wasn't the case.

Some of the things that are written about me in the columns are much more inflammatory than anything I've ever said, and I tried to point that out...

Q—You are cast now as the administration's hard line man. Is this the role you expect to play during the campaign?

A—I have the political alignment for the administration. I wouldn't say this is a hard line role in its entirety but it certainly is to some extent a partisan one. I'm the person who has to respond to attacks on the administration's record and point out errors and inconsistencies in the position of our opponents. Now this may make a more hard line stance than a person would normally have.

Q—Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) has referred to you as "an upstart man of no standing whatsoever." How do you feel about that?

A—That's pretty bad rhetoric, isn't it?

Q—Does such a thing upset you, or have you become used to this kind of criticism?

A—Well, of course, no one likes to be called an upstart, certainly no one who holds a national office, and I don't like it, but I think sometimes we must realize that these opinions come out of the heat of anger... I just think that he's a little upset because his opinions seem to be held in great respect only by a very few people who are going down that same path of despair that he apparently is devoted to.

Q—Do you see yourself one day running for President?

A—I don't see it at the present time. As I said, my only purpose is to be supportive of the President, President Nixon. That's what I'm here for and I find it a very stimulating and challenging job. And I've been in politics long enough to know that is a very transitory occupation. People's fortunes go up and go down from day to day, and to project where a person could be in the realm of public popularity even a year from now is an exercise in futility. So I have no ambitions of that sort...

And I think you will agree that it never seems to be enough.

The divisions that are dangerous are divisions that are young against old, black against white, poor against rich. These are not divisions based on conviction and disagreement over ideas. These are divisions encouraging prejudice and rejecting the productive examination of ideas which are actually shared in many cases by the groups set against one another.

The encouragement of these coldly exclusive alignments does a disservice to our free system because it separates people on the basis of what they are rather than what they think. Tomorrow, the old cannot be young, the white cannot be black, and few of the rich will be poor. That leaves a rather dubious basis for compatibility. But tomorrow, the air can be pure, the slums can be gone, and the world can be at peace. It can happen only through the combined efforts of young and old, black and white, rich and poor.

We will never come together on our common purposes of equal opportunity, individual freedom and social justice by insisting that there is only one road to these goals—and smothering debate by falsely evoking an ideal of unity.

Division and dissent, even traveling under the pejorative label of "divisiveness," can be constructive forces for orderly change, and I for one intend to defend the principle as I take part in the process.

This article by Vice-President Agnew was written as a Topics column for The New York Times.

On Dividing the Country

(Continued from Page 1)

all black people have a persisting identity of interest? I think not. Such an assumption demeaning each group because it condescendingly overlooks variations of opinion among the individuals who comprise each group. It implies that the natural divisions which occur because all young people do not have the same ideas, or all black people do not reach the same conclusions, or all poor people do not see a common escape from poverty, are unimportant and must be subverted to a uniform set of standards for that particular group. The amazing thing is that these standards are promulgated by people outside the group who are often old, white and fairly well-to-do. Those who stereotype the opinions of groups see America as a mosaic made up of hostile minorities, each of which they encourage to demand: "What's in it for me?"

Legless Driver

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP).

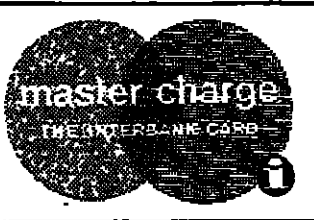
A legless Vietnam veteran has been accused by police of being the getaway driver for a purse-snatching team that preyed on women at Kennedy Airport.

Police at the airport said they arrested Ramon Delgado, 21, yesterday, along with two alleged confederates and charged them with assault and robbery and possession of stolen property.

Mr. Delgado, who lost both legs in combat in Vietnam, drove a car with hand controls that are designed for use by leg amputees, police said. They said the license number of his car was reported by witnesses after two early morning robberies of women in line at an airline terminal bus stop.

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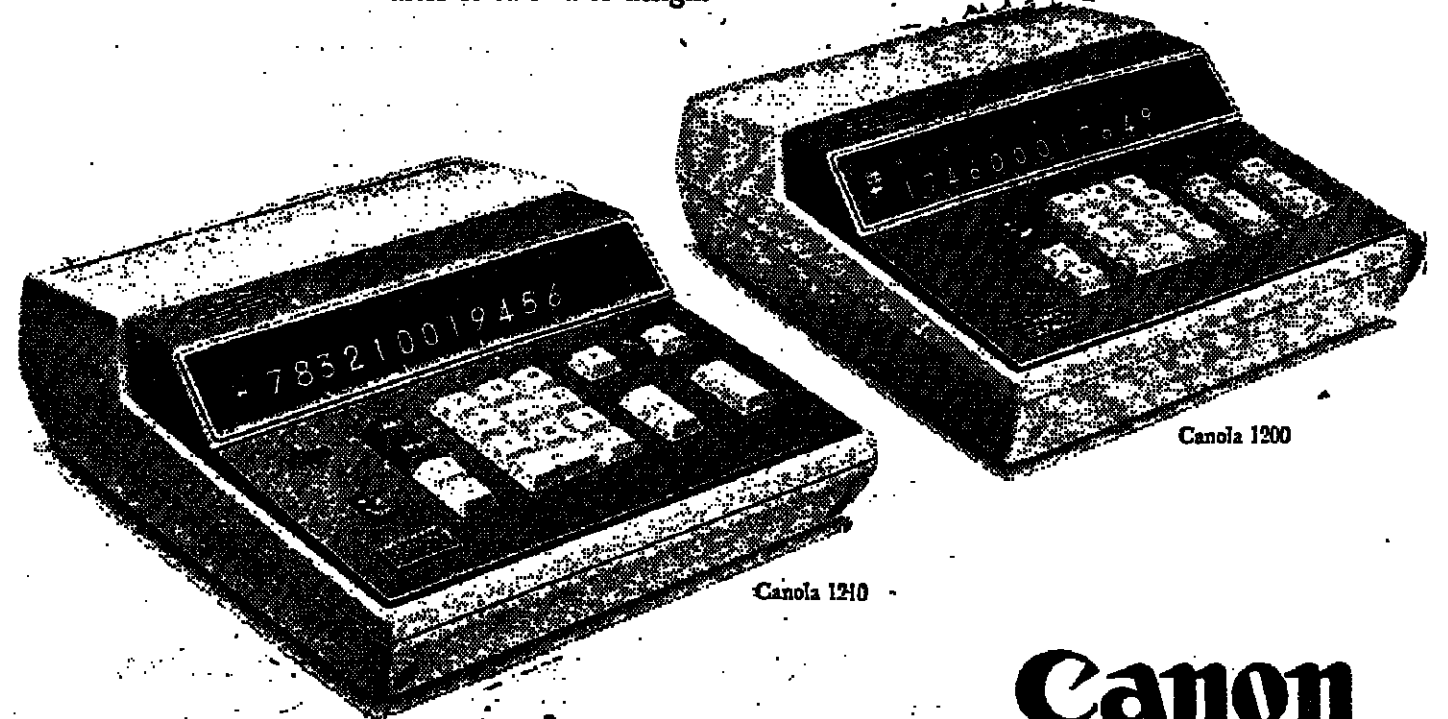
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EC Entry Veto Hinted

France Gives Britain Warning In Monetary Reform Program

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 12 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, of France, has warned Britain that the Common Market's entry talks must be quashed again if it persisted in its currency to fluctuate widely as part of a world monetary reform.

The declaration shows the extent to which the French are opposed to moves now being debated in international councils to make currency adjustments easier. Proponents led by the United States say that this would make the monetary system function more smoothly after the disruptions of the last three years.

The declaration further points up the importance of the monetary issue in the entry talks that opened June 30 in Luxembourg, even though this is not among the specific problems to be thrashed out by the negotiators.

It is reminiscent, in some respects, of the defense issue in the membership talks of 1961-63, which were ended by a French veto after the British agreed at Nassau to buy American Polaris missiles.

Mr. Schumann, who is generally considered to be in favor of British membership, delivered his admonition on June 23 in a speech that was not publicly reported at the time. An account of the speech appears in the French business weekly *Entreprise*, and the foreign minister confirms that it was meant as an official statement of policy.

Ever since the devaluation of the French franc and the upward revaluation of the West German mark last year, monetary authorities have been trying to work out ways to encourage governments to adopt greater currency flexibility.

Authorities of ten nations—the United States, Canada, Japan and seven West European countries, including France—decided last week in Paris that they would go slow on this reform, a concession to France, but that they would pursue their studies with the possibility of achieving results in 1971, a concession to the United States.

A widening of the range over which currencies may fluctuate is one of three options the authorities decided to keep open, as part of the new monetary exercise. Roy Jenkins, chancellor of the exchequer under the former British Labor government, had come out strongly in favor of this.

Fixed Parities

The monetary system is based on fixed parities. Currencies are permitted to fluctuate up to 1 percent above or 1 percent below the value of value set by the government. This is done through market intervention by the central bank. If a country finds it can no longer maintain the rate because of a "fundamental disequilibrium" in its economy, it adjusts its parity either upward or downward.

Under the option now being studied, governments would be permitted to support their currencies within a range up to 3 percent above or 3 percent below parity.

Two other possibilities are being considered as part of the reform package: legalizing transitional floating rates; following precedents set by West Germany and Canada in freeing their currencies from a fixed peg and allowing them to drift in value under the controlled influence of market forces; and setting up a system that would encourage "prompt and timely" parity adjustments of up to 3 percent a year.

In the current deliberations of the new Conservative government, apparently sensing French sensitivity, has not taken a position.

In his speech, Mr. Schumann referred to the recent agreement by the Common Market countries not to widen their currency range in the fluctuations between one and the other of the six currencies.

"If by chance," he said, "the International Monetary Fund would suggest extending currency bands tomorrow, the United Kingdom could not at the same time agree and maintain its candidature for the Common Market."

Pope Pleased By Release Of U.S. Bishop

ROME, July 12 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI expressed pleasure today that Communist China had freed in full the Most Rev. James Cardinal Walsh, an American missionary bishop. The pope said that he would like to see in this decision a sign of better days.

Addressing a crowd of pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the pontiff stressed the Roman Catholic Church's goodwill toward mainland China.

The pope's short but apparently carefully prepared remarks were interpreted by diplomats and other observers here as an overtone for talks between the Vatican and the Chinese government.

Earlier, the pope overcame a rebuffed by Communist China, the Vatican released today the text of a personal message from the pope to the 79-year-old American bishop, who is now in a Hong Kong hospital. The papal message, which was signed by the pope, expressed his pleasure at the bishop's release and his hope that the bishop would be able to return to his duties in the United States.

The pope's remarks were interpreted by diplomats and other observers here as an overtone for talks between the Vatican and the Chinese government.

Bishop Talks to Family

HONG KONG, July 12 (Reuters).—Bishop Walsh spoke today to his family in Cumberland, Md., for the first time since he was released on July 10 after spending 12 years in Shanghai jail.

A spokesman for the hospital where the bishop has been resting said that he spoke by telephone to his family and to his wife for 34 minutes.

He thanked them for their letters and the letters which he sustained him while in prison, the spokesman said.

Bishop Walsh, the last Roman Catholic missionary to leave China, had been held on espionage and sabotage charges.

Drug Racket Tipped in U.K. With 2 Arrests

LONDON, July 12 (UPI).—Action on an anonymous tip, British customs officers today seized 407 pounds of cannabis flower in mail packages shipped to Liverpool from an Indian freighter.

The board an Indian freighter, the *Shri Ram*, was arrested in two separate swoops at London's Gatwick Airport and the St. John's Wood quarter. The arrests, police said, smashed a major drug-smuggling racket between India and Britain.

The cannabis haul, the third largest in the past two years, is worth \$96,000, according to police estimates.

Customs officers, members of the re-month-old drug squad, discovered the drugs on board the ship soon after it anchored at Liverpool. They followed the shipment to a warehouse in suburban London today, where they seized the first arrest.

Another person was arrested as he flew into London from Spain, U.S. said.

1 Leftist Sought, Another Shot in Argentine Kidnap

BUENOS AIRES, July 12 (AP).—Two leftist students, one killed in a gun battle and another still being sought, were identified by Argentine police yesterday as the kidnappers of former President Pedro E. Aramburu. Aramburu was a priest and a member of the Argentine Catholic Church's hierarchy.

Police said they still did not know what happened to Mr. Aramburu after he was taken from his home May 29, but there have been reports he was killed.

An official communiqué said Aramburu was a priest and a member of the Argentine Catholic Church's hierarchy.

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Police in India Kill Pro-Mao Terrorists

HYDERABAD, India, July 12 (P).—Police shot dead two terrorists in Andhra Pradesh on Friday night. Vengal Rao, the police chief said yesterday.

The men, Venkateswara Sanyal and another, were members of the pro-Mao Naxalite movement and had been hiding in a jungle hideout. They were killed in a gun battle with police.

The police chief said yesterday.

A Flying German Prince Tangles Briefly With Soviet Jet Fighter

BONN, July 12 (Reuters).—A German prince's brief encounter with a Soviet jet fighter over Communist territory has defense officials in confusion.

Prince Christian of Baden's Bussard sports plane, buffeted by course in bad weather, drifted into East German air space Friday.

The West German Defense Ministry believed the Soviet jet fired warning shots at least, even if it did not actually fire at the sports plane.

But the prince denied this. He told reporters the Soviet fighter merely circled his plane, wagging its wings to instruct him to show it and land.

Prince Christian ignored the instruction and instead, changed course sharply for the West where two U.S. Air Force Phantoms were to the rescue and escorted him safely to Munich Airport.



RELEASED.—The three Americans seized in East Germany Friday are shown in Luebeck, West Germany. Left to right: Steven Stoller, Sanders S. Ergas and Douglas Terry.

U.S. Student Trio Strolled Through 'Death Strip' Mines

FRANKFURT, July 12 (AP).—Three American students who innocently walked through an East German border minefield spent nearly 36 hours in Communist custody and were forced to buy clothes, including a pair of "burgundy" colored, iridescent pants, according to one of the trio.

In a telephone interview from Hamburg, yesterday, where the three are staying after their release Friday night, Douglas Terry, 19, of Rockaway, N.Y., said: "In the process of looking across the border we ended up across. It was a good experience but I don't think we'll be going back for a while."

Mr. Terry, Sanders S. Ergas, 19, also from Rockaway, and Steven Stoller, 19, of Scarsdale, N.Y., are touring Europe and were driving toward Copenhagen Thursday afternoon when they stopped at a suburb of the West German Baltic port of Luebeck.

"We saw the border right nearby and thought we'd take a look across," Mr. Terry said. "A West German border guard told us we could look across if we went behind some nearby houses."

"We didn't realize a three-foot high fence right behind the houses was the border, so we went across in the direction of a big iron fence about 10 feet high and started to take pictures."

He said it did not occur to them they were in a mined border "death strip." "There was a sign on the small fence saying 'halt' but we figured it would be more than that if it was the border."

Then, an East German patrol truck pulled up. Border guards covered them with automatic weapons and forced them into the truck.

"At first we were really worried," he said. "We didn't know what to do or say or what was going to happen to us." After being searched a series of interrogations began in which Terry said "they told us we were in trouble and were spies."

"They weren't too happy with us," Terry said, "but we told them we were against the war in Vietnam and the U.S. action in Cambodia. They liked that and one policeman said: 'You for freedom, we get you out fast.'"

"We are against the war," Terry said, "but we over-exaggerated it."

Guards Were 'Stunned'

The three long-haired Americans had startled the East German guards, Mr. Terry said. "All I had on was a pair of torn shorts, no shirt or shoes. They couldn't believe it, they were stunned, they laughed and pointed and said 'Beats!'"

During their night in cells in the town of Grevesmuhlen Mr. Terry said they were cold and the food was bad.

Before being taken to the railway station to be returned to the West on Friday the East Germans first took them into town to buy clothes.

"It was clear either we bought clothes or we didn't go back," Mr. Terry said. "They made us buy 10 U.S. dollars worth of clothes each and I got a shirt that felt like it was made of paper and these burgundy, iridescent pants and some clogs (a type of wooden sandals)."

While at the police station Mr. Terry said they clowned around a bit singing rock songs and strumming imaginary guitars and their guards seemed amused. U.S. Consulate officials met them in Luebeck.

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U.S. Admiral Lands French Navy's Role

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—An American admiral last week called cooperation with the French Navy in the Mediterranean "outstanding" despite the French withdrawal from the military end of NATO.

Rear Admiral Pierre N. Charbonnet Jr., the director of Fleet Operations Division at the Pentagon, said in answer to a newsman's question that the French Navy operates "just like part of the team."

Traffic, Pollution, Concrete Spoil Life at Rome's Beaches

ROME, July 12 (NYT).—One of the summer pleasures of Rome used to be the nearness of the beaches. No longer.

Nerve-racking hours are now wasted in the traffic battle to reach the seacoast, a mere 15 miles from the city's western outskirts, and to return home again.

At the seaside, Romans find an encyclopaedia of environmental decay—severely polluted water, oil smeared on the gray sand, litter, eyesores in concrete and dying pine trees that no longer give shade.

Only ten years ago, a resident of Rome could dash to the seashore by car during the customary three-hour lunch break, have a refreshing swim, dry in the sun, eat a snack, doze off in the shade, and be back at his desk in the city by 4 p.m.

Traffic Ends Fun

The city's chronically congested traffic has put an end to this lunch-by-the-sea routine, which through the 1950's was practiced by thousands daily. On weekdays and Sundays it is a major effort even to reach the city terminal of the railroad that links Rome with its closest beach, Ostia.

On Sundays, from June to September, there is still an exodus from Rome to the coast, but it is mainly for the sake of getting out of the city rather than of getting into the sea.

All the beaches near Rome have been declared unsafe these last few days. Health authorities have warned that water extending five to ten miles on both sides of the mouth of the Tiber River and at least three miles offshore is dangerous. No beaches have been closed, however.

Infections Increase

According to the local press, infections picked up in that beach area have caused the incidence of typhoid fever and hepatitis to climb to near-epidemic proportions.

Raw sewage and industrial wastes that the Tiber pours into the sea just north of Ostia have soiled Rome's bathing beaches. Tankers stop at Fiumicino, a former fishing port, at the Tiber's mouth to supply refineries in the Rome area. Frequently, large oil slicks float on the sea after some tanker flushes its empty holds offshore in violation of international rules.

Ashore, real estate developers during the last few years have taken almost all the space not occupied by admission-charging private beaches, restaurants, seaside clubs and villas. About the only place where a Roman still can come close to the sea near his city without having to pay is a 7,000-foot section of the former royal hunting reserve of Castel Fusano that President Giuseppe Saragat has turned over to the public for its enjoyment.

Pines Waste Away

The pine groves along the seashore used to look solemn with their umbrella-like crowns that provided protection from the noxious sun. Now the pines look sickly, and many are wasting away.

All along Italy's coastline, pinetrees are dying. The breezes from the sea that continually spray the pine groves carry not only salt water, but also particles of petroleum products and poisonous industrial wastes. The death of the pines is in turn causing erosion of the coastline.

Rome has drawn up plans to clean the Tiber, the main source of pollution in the area. But the first sewage treatment plant will not function before 1975, and the money for it must yet be voted.

Collections Curtailed

World Fashion Crisis Gives Troubled Italy Bad Season

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, July 12.—The general crisis that's affecting the fashion industry all over the world has been hitting Italy even harder.

Here the Italians have had to cope not only with the drop in hemlines but also with domestic issues such as strikes and a recession in textiles. Salaries went up on Jan. 1 by 27 percent, then fabrics also jumped by 15 to 20 percent, which means an overall raise of 40 percent—and that's considerable in a sector of the industry where overhead is big and mark-up relatively modest.

As the high-fashion fall-winter collections are being shown this week, Alberto Gardella, head of the press office of the Camera Nazionale della Moda Nazionale, said that many Seventh Avenue manufacturers failed to show up because they, too, went through a very bad season back home.

"We're missing some of our biggest clients," he said.

Talking about the recession in textiles, he said that this is a recurrent phenomenon, something like a seven-year itch that even textile people have learned to expect and live with.

The other confusing factor is that there are too many so-called high fashion houses in Rome—50 or so could be considered as true creators. A great many of those houses subsist through private arrangements with major fiber firms who are only too glad to keep them going by supplying them with free fabrics and publicity. In fact, the whole picture needs boiling down and that's just what may happen this season.

To cope with that bad economic situation, many houses are pulling their horns in and showing shorter collections. Patrick de Barenton is not alone at all but he denied that he was out of the race. He said that he's closing down temporarily prior to expansion plans.

Still, according to Mr. Gardella, the situation at street level is even more chaotic in this country where shops in the medium-priced bracket between 30,000 and 50,000 lire (\$2 to \$45) are used to selling on the installment plan. In Rome their main customers are civil servants, and in Turin Fiat employees. All those shops will have to raise their prices by 40 to 50 percent and figure out new banking arrangements, taking into account the high 12 percent interest rate.

Nevertheless, all economies aside, there's no question that long skirts are in—and Rome, in blistering heat up in the nineties, is full of girls dragging long gypsy skirts around. Even Uppim, one of the cheapest department stores in town, has racks full of attractive gypsy dresses priced at 7,500 lire (about \$10). It's getting so that it takes guts to wear a short skirt now, especially around fashion circles, and the only nice way to chicken out is to stick to pants.

The high fashion collections got to a slow start this week with the major designers showing only next week. Valentino will show last on Wednesday night. Gucci was a nice sideline to the fashion season and a visit to their collection is really a bow to the establishment. Dr. Aldo Gucci, head of the clan, was proudly showing around the new upper-floor part of his chic boutique on Via Condotti. He explained that one of his three sons, Paolo, is the designer of the new line of clothes and that he really likes very simple lines—"but quality, my dear quality."

All the couturiers who have shown so far went for long midi to maxi skirts, and the strongest general influence is Oriental. Capucci, in an al fresco showing in the courtyard of the lovely Etruscan Museum, had girls wrapped around in soft Grecian togas or Persian minishirts. Carosa had hooded burruses, fur-lined and made of silk. His lame brocade suits had Persian carpet motifs. Tiziani (real name Evan Richards from Texas) had a dinner party on his terrace after his collection which included very good, softly tailored coats and the right quota of glitter dresses to please his Palm Beach clientele.

Peru Estimates Quake Damage At \$507 Million

LIMA, July 12 (UPI).—The Peruvian government yesterday officially estimated the damage for the May 31 earthquake as \$507 million and said 150,000 homes and 1,400 schools were destroyed.

Reconstruction will take at least two years, government spokesman Augusto Zimmerman, director of the National Information Office, said. He said 1.7 million of Peru's 13 million residents were affected by the earthquake. More than 50,000 persons were killed.

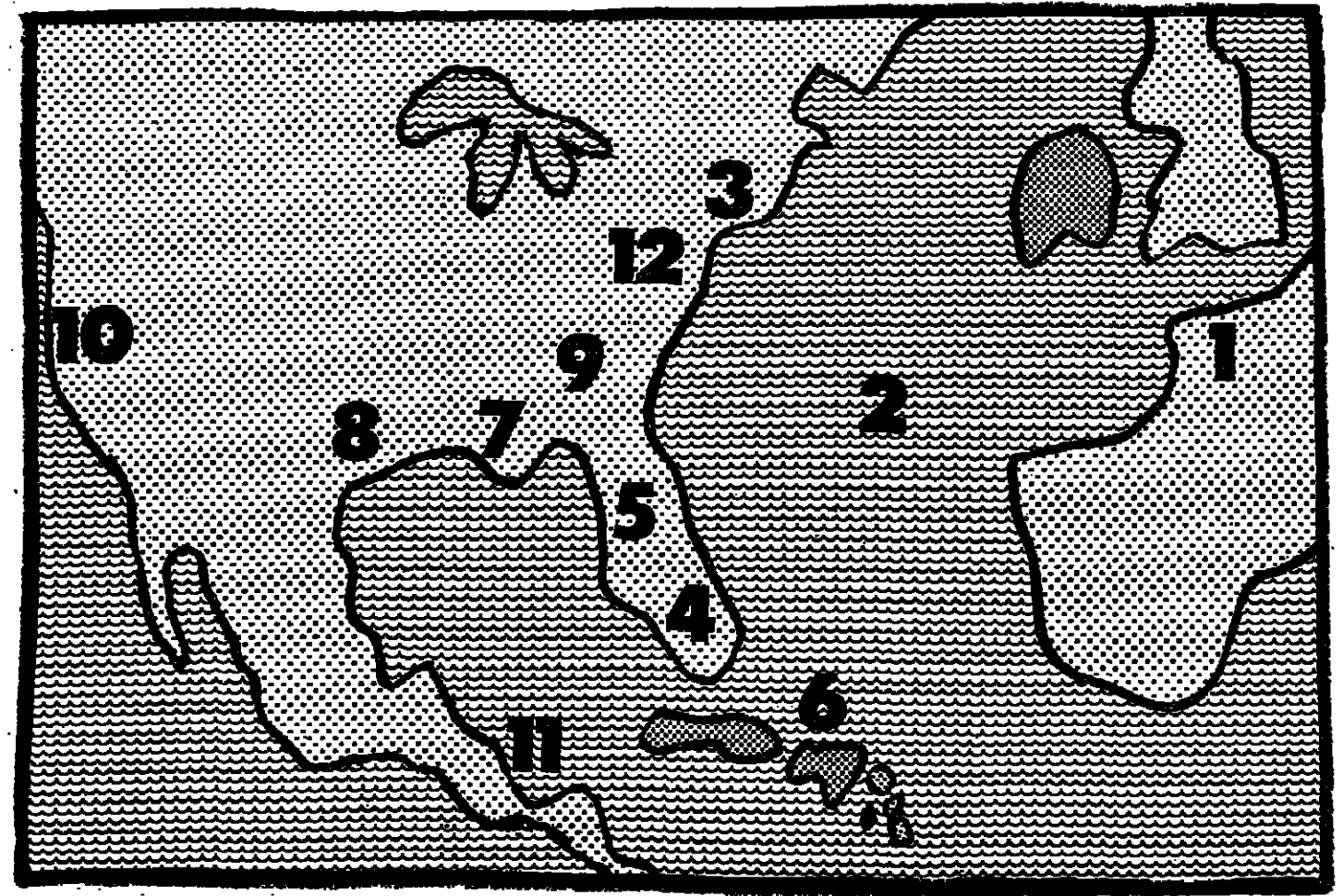
The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have been asked for \$158 million for the disaster relief program, Mr. Zimmerman reported.

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The Mideast

1.—Israel Now Faces A Grave Challenge

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM (NYT).—“We are not as impressionable as we were back in 1967,” an Israeli official said over the heavy, North European lunch that officials here offer their guests and that is as little suited to Jerusalem’s dazzling climate as the black kaftans of the Hasidim.

For three weeks before the June war, a mounting state of nerves gripped the Israelis. Rumors multiplied, the public mood took wide swings between alarm and confidence, and, finally, as forces were called up, the streets emptied, women policemen took over traffic duty and mobilized reservists jammed the city’s taxis to go off to war. Today’s crisis, the most serious since 1967, is far less visible.

Outside the restaurant, Jaffa Street was choked as usual with cars, with white dust from its perpetual excavations, and with pedestrians shopping, eating, chatting, pushing each other off the sidewalk and frustrating bus drivers.

Hotels are full to overflowing these days. Lydda Airport had its busiest day in history last week: Hadassah tours, groups from the Middle West who stay resolutely on the former Jordanian side of town and infuriate the Israelis by talking about Palestine, planeloads of summer kibbutz kids who sing Israeli songs on the way over, clap when they see the lights of Tel Aviv and wonder whether the water is safe to drink.

Tourists Still Come

“Trouble doesn’t keep the tourists away,” said Zvi Avrami, manager of the King David Hotel. “It makes them want to come all the more.”

Israelis go about their business and their pleasure with the same intensity that their soldiers and pilots show fighting 300 miles away on the Suez Canal. Pilots attack the Egyptian positions in the morning, fly to Jerusalem at noon, for an examination in medicine or economics, and fly back again in time for an early sortie the next day.

“Over here,” said one pilot, “we are very much aware of the fact that we are doing what we are to keep the neon lights going full blast on Dizengoff” (Tel Aviv’s version of the Via Veneto). The peculiarity of this country and its commuter war is precisely that the pilots and soldiers of the Suez front are themselves part of the Dizengoff crowds on their one or two-day passes.

But that is only part of it. Israelis carry transistor radios in their pockets and strategic computers in their heads, and the war games they program these days are not cheerful. “What are you and we going to do about the Russian missiles?” a plumber’s wife asked an American who had stopped by, not to report a leaky faucet but—this being Israel—to see her husband’s collection of old lithographs.

“Our secret weapon used to be the AB-Ayn Brera,” said a senior official in the Foreign Office. “Now it is the ABC-Ayn Brera Clal.” Ayn Brera—“No Remedy”—is the old phrase Israelis use to describe what they call their moral weapon: the knowledge that they have nowhere to go and no remedy but to fight. “Ayn Brera Clal” means “No Remedy Whatsoever.” It is an improved weapon, no doubt, but horribly costly.

The announcement made last Monday by Gen. Chaim Bar Lev, Israel’s Chief of Staff, that the

Russians had installed an integrated air defense system of SAM-2 and SAM-3 ground-to-air missiles over a substantial area west of the canal, brought the wall closer to every Israeli’s back.

For the first time, a serious challenge to Israel’s air control of the west bank of the canal was in existence. It was not a potential threat such as the one last April, when the Russians put their SAMs in central Egypt and began to fly their planes over them. It was an operational threat, and three precious fighter bombers—the Israelis will not publicly identify them but they have been identified abroad as Phantoms—were lost in one week trying to deal with it.

Israel takes the position that it must hold the east bank of the canal until a peace settlement allows it to withdraw, possibly with a guaranteed demilitarization of the Sinai. The only way Israel can hold the east bank is by preventing an Egyptian buildup of artillery and amphibian forces on the other side. And the only way it has been able to do this has been through its freedom to attack by air over a strip about 20 miles wide west of the canal.

Now the missiles threaten this ability. The Israelis have continued to attack them cautiously since the loss of the Phantoms, and so far without further losses. They are working on methods of getting around the combination of low and high altitude capabilities that the SAM-2s and SAM-3s, working together, command.

But at present, at least, they have no assurance that they are going to be able to attack the missiles by air without an unacceptably high loss of their own planes. The Russians can afford to lose many more missiles than the Israelis can planes.

If it comes to a point—and the possibility exists for the first time—where Israel will face heavy losses in the air, there is no doubt that it will attempt some radical breakthrough by another means, conceivably by some form of land strike. This, of course, could mean confronting Russians even more directly than Israel was doing last week.

It is not just the missiles which have led the Israelis to talk of a new phase of the war. By putting in the missiles, the Israelis think, the Russians have shown that they are not satisfied with simply protecting central Egypt from attack.

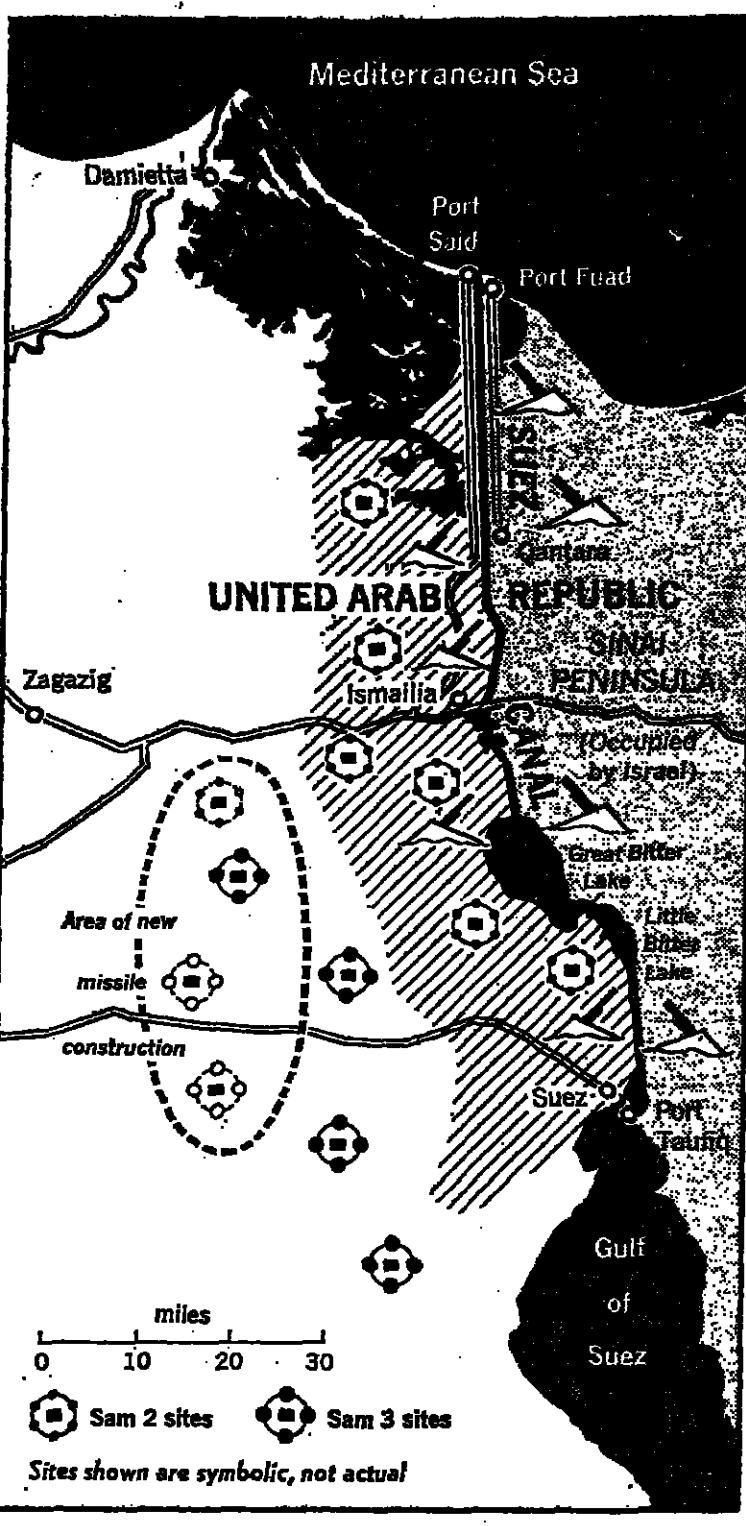
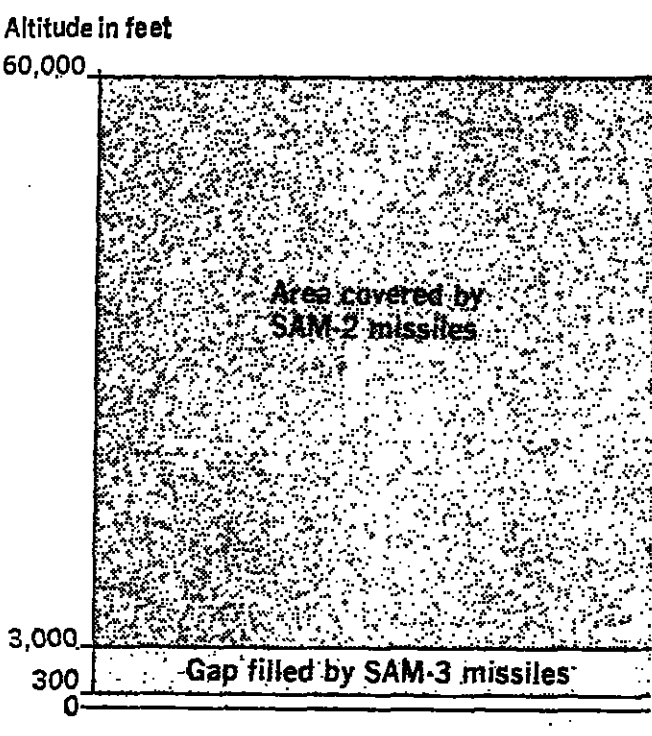
The conclusion being drawn here is that the Soviet Union has decided to try to make it possible—by limiting or destroying Israel’s air superiority west of the canal—for the Egyptians to attempt to cross the canal in force and establish either a permanent line or a bridgehead on the east bank.

Such an operation and the Israeli reaction to it would constitute little short of an all-out war. This time, however, the Israelis would almost certainly be fighting Russians too. Even the fiercest hawks here admit that this prospect is a fearful one. It is, in fact, impossible to find any responsible and knowledgeable official in Israel today who is not substantially pessimistic about the future.

There is some hope that the United States will still show its claws and that the Russians, as in Cuba, will back down. If there were betting shops here today, however, one could undoubtedly get heavy odds that it will be the United States that backs down.

Russian Missiles Edge Up to Suez

Installation of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles—improved SAM-2s and the new SAM-3s—near the Suez battlefront is threatening Israel’s command of the air, which it considers vital to its thin defense line on the eastern bank of the canal. SAM-2s have been in place throughout Egypt for some time; along the canal, they were designed to protect Egypt’s defenses within a 20-mile belt (shown by diagonal lines on map). But the SAM-3s do not become operative until they reach an altitude of about 3,000 feet and the Israelis used low-level raids against Egyptian fortifications, rendering the missiles ineffective. The installation of the SAM-3s, however, closes this gap, as the diagram below shows. This missile can knock down a plane flying as low as 300 feet. The SAM-3, a much more complex missile than the SAM-2, reaches its top speed of 3 1/2 times the speed of sound much more quickly. It also has better radar and guidance systems which allow the faster reactions necessary to hit low-flying aircraft.



2.—U.S. Storm Signals Up Over ‘Tinderbox’

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—One of the forgotten ironies of the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967, is the almost universal conviction in Washington then that the Soviet Union had been dealt a severe, almost irreparable, setback in the Middle East by the Israeli victory. The mood in this capital last week could hardly have been more different.

The rhetorical storm signals were first hoisted by President Nixon himself. Near the end of his July 1 television interview, Mr. Nixon steered the conversation from Indochina to the over-looked Middle East. “Terribly dangerous,” he said, like the Balkan tinderbox before World War I. “More dangerous (than Vietnam) because it involves a collision of the super-powers.”

Although the President had struck the same theme periodically since his first news conference 18 months ago, his voice carried new urgency—occasioned by a deepening Soviet military role in Egypt and uncertainty about where it led and what it meant.

Although the U.S. military intervention in Cambodia and the new Vietnam peace negotiations dropped into the background, and a new crisis in the Middle East loomed, the states were etched out in sweeping terms by the White House: A growing Soviet military presence in Egypt could embolden radical Arabs to put intolerable pressures on pro-Western moderates; that, in turn, raised the threat of Soviet control by proxy over Middle East oil supplies for Europe and Japan; an enlarged Soviet combat base in Egypt could pose a challenge to U.S. might in the area and turn the Eastern Mediterranean into a Soviet lake.

U.S. Intent Clear

If the arguments seemed unduly somber—and some of them obviously were good public relations at home—the intent was clear. The White House wanted to show Moscow it could be tough after being conciliatory all spring and early summer while Russian pilots and missiles flowed into Egypt. The United States, one White House official said, wanted to expel a word later softened without changing the objective—the growing force of Soviet pilots and combat advisers in Egypt. The immediate catalyst of the latest crisis was the development of a new complex of Soviet anti-aircraft missile sites in the desert region between Cairo and the combat zone along the Suez Canal, where Israeli planes have struck Egyptian positions for 52 consecutive days. But the sequence goes back, in Washington’s view, to the deep Israeli

penetration raids around Cairo late last year. These evidently prompted the Soviet Union to agree to build up Egyptian air defenses with missiles and pilots to prevent the overthrow of President Gamal Abdel Nasser by disgruntled Egyptians. The Soviet buildup has come in phases. First, high and low level missiles were installed around Cairo, Alexandria, the Aswan Dam and airfields in the Nile Delta. These led Israel to stop its deep penetration raids. By mid-April, Soviet pilots were reported flying occasional air defense missions, though no actual interception of Israeli planes took place. In May, the Soviets were reportedly replacing some of the old SAM-2 missile sites very near the Suez Canal, knocked out previously by Israeli planes.

SAMs Latest Jolt

The latest jolt came when, at the end of June, Israel lost her first three U.S.-made Phantom F-4 jets to missile fire over Egypt. The Israelis blamed a large new complex of Soviet high-altitude SAM-2 and low-altitude SAM-3 missiles. The Russians had edged the new batteries up to—and possibly into—the most sensitive combat zone, a belt about 18.6 miles deep, along the canal. With 12- to 20-mile range, the Soviet missiles could threaten Israeli jets to the banks of the canal.

By improving Egyptian air defenses, the Soviet Union was first crowding and now jeopardizing Israeli air supremacy over the combat zone along the Suez. The Nixon administration took seriously—and passed on to Russia—the warning that Israel considered its defense lines on the east bank and its air supremacy over both banks vital to its security and was preparing to take any step to protect these positions. The immediate fear was that Israel would feel so menaced by the Soviet and Egyptian moves that it would launch another major pre-emptive military strike against the Arabs, inflicting thousands of Russian advisers serving with Egyptian forces.

In fact, Israel already seemed to be on the verge of stepping up military pressures. The Israelis had been restricting their air attacks to the canal zone in recent weeks. Now they indicated privately to Americans that they wanted to hit the new missile sites farther inland. This was a calculated risk, but the Nixon administration voiced no objections, so long as Israel did not resume deep penetration raids.

For all its concern about Soviet moves, the United States was hard-pressed to find an appropriate line of action to counter the Russians. Soviet diplomats, aware of this, were snuggly asking Americans last week what the administration could do about the situation. Sending U.S. military advisers or forces to help the Israelis is considered neither necessary nor realistic at this stage. A show of force by the U.S. Sixth Fleet would be merely symbolic.

Providing Israel with an additional squadron of Phantom jets, requested earlier but denied throughout the Russian buildup, is a tempting form of reaction—and Israeli losses will undoubtedly be replaced in time. Yet U.S. officials doubt that a major new shipment would inhibit the Russians in Egypt, for they seem to have anticipated and discounted such a move.

Moreover, the administration fears it would undermine the U.S. diplomatic initiative begun in June. Its goal was a standstill, 90-day cease-fire to try to revive Arab-Israeli talks under United Nations auspices. On Friday the U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, Jacob D. Beam, met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in pursuit of this initiative.

For the moment, therefore, Washington seems to be relying primarily on talking tough to Moscow in hopes of buying more time for diplomacy—long enough to warn the Russians not to push the Israelis too far, to insure Israel of U.S. concern and support, and thereby to stave off a major explosion.

3.—Russia’s New Role Has Altered the Picture

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO (NYT).—Russia has always been something of an enigma to the West because of her obsession with secrecy and capacity for swift unexpected action, and she appears to have become even more enigmatic to Washington as a result of her involvement in the Middle East whirlpool.

Silence by Moscow on the Soviet role in Egyptian air defenses, still not acknowledged publicly, and an air of mystery about ultimate intentions have opened the door to rumors, Israeli exaggerations and grim foreboding of a Soviet-American confrontation on the part of some Washington strategists.

Actions and Objectives

Much of the agitation stems from uncertainty about Soviet intentions vis-a-vis Israel. Moscow, in fact, may have deliberately kept the agitation alive by refraining from any explicit

public clarification of its actions and objectives.

No one outside the Soviet Politburo, of course, really knows Soviet intentions in the Middle East conflict. But there is agreement among informed Western diplomats in Cairo that the Soviet military involvement in Egypt has been defensive and shows signs of continuing to be defensive.

There is, of course, some debate over how far the term “defensive” can be stretched. Is a movement of anti-aircraft missiles forward to positions 20 miles or so from the Suez Canal defensive? Egyptians declare emphatically that it is, since Israeli fighter-bombers have undertaken a systematic campaign of pounding Egyptian positions along the waterway with hundreds of bombs daily.

The day-and-night bombing along the canal has been fierce, turning some areas into moon-like desolation—cratered and lifeless. Indirect warnings were

sent to Washington some weeks ago that the Israeli bombing could not be allowed to continue unchallenged, evidently with the hope that the United States might restrain the Israelis.

Instead, the bombing was intensified. What happened next was reminiscent of Russian battlefield ingenuity during World War II, when on a number of occasions Russian troops built bridges under water at night to take German forces by surprise. In two nights missiles were moved forward and on June 30 they shot down two Phantoms and two Skyhawks, by Egyptian accounts.

The most dangerous uncertainty in this game of power politics is what happens if and when the anti-aircraft defenses force a halt to the Israeli bombing of the canal zone. Would this shift the balance of military power against Israel and enable the Egyptian army to strike into the Sinai? Would the Soviet leadership endorse such action? No one here pretends to know the answer.

“The Russians have repeatedly declared that the Arab-Israeli dispute must be settled by political, not military, means. It appears in Cairo, however, that Moscow has concluded that a bit of military pressure might help bring a settlement nearer.”

4.—Arab World’s Oil Still Vital to Europe

By John M. Lee

LONDON (NYT).—On the Fourth of July, Hugh Wynn, the president of Esso Libya, was enjoying himself at a reception given by the American Embassy in Tripoli. Then a messenger called him to a meeting with Petroleum Minister Ezzedeen Mabrouk. There Mr. Wynn and other foreign oil company officials were told that Libya was nationalizing some aspects of their Libyan oil operations.

The abrupt announcement jolted officials in the big international oil company offices in London last week. Some oil men told themselves that the Libyan action, which left production activities untouched, was no more than what Algeria, Iraq and other producing countries had done. Libya had almost no men skilled enough to run a completely nationalized oil industry, the argument went, and Egypt’s President Gamal Abdel Nasser had counseled against it. Others, however, recalled the warnings of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Kaddafi, that Western oil interests might pay the price for Washington’s allegedly pro-Israeli policies. Thus the nationalization was at the least a reminder that the increasingly important Libyan oil supply was subject to the same political influences as supplies in the Middle East.

New Oil Source

Since the closing of the Suez Canal in 1967, some Europeans have taken solace from the fact that Western Europe is not so dependent on Middle Eastern oil as it once was. At the time of the 1956 Suez crisis, about 80

oil was drawn from the Middle East through the canal. By 1960, this dependence had dropped below 70 percent, and today it is a little less than 50 percent, with most of this transported around the tip of South Africa.

The big new European source is North Africa, mostly Libya and Algeria. In 1960, these countries furnished only 8 percent of Europe’s oil. Today the figure is 33 percent and transport routes are unaffected by the closing of the Suez Canal.

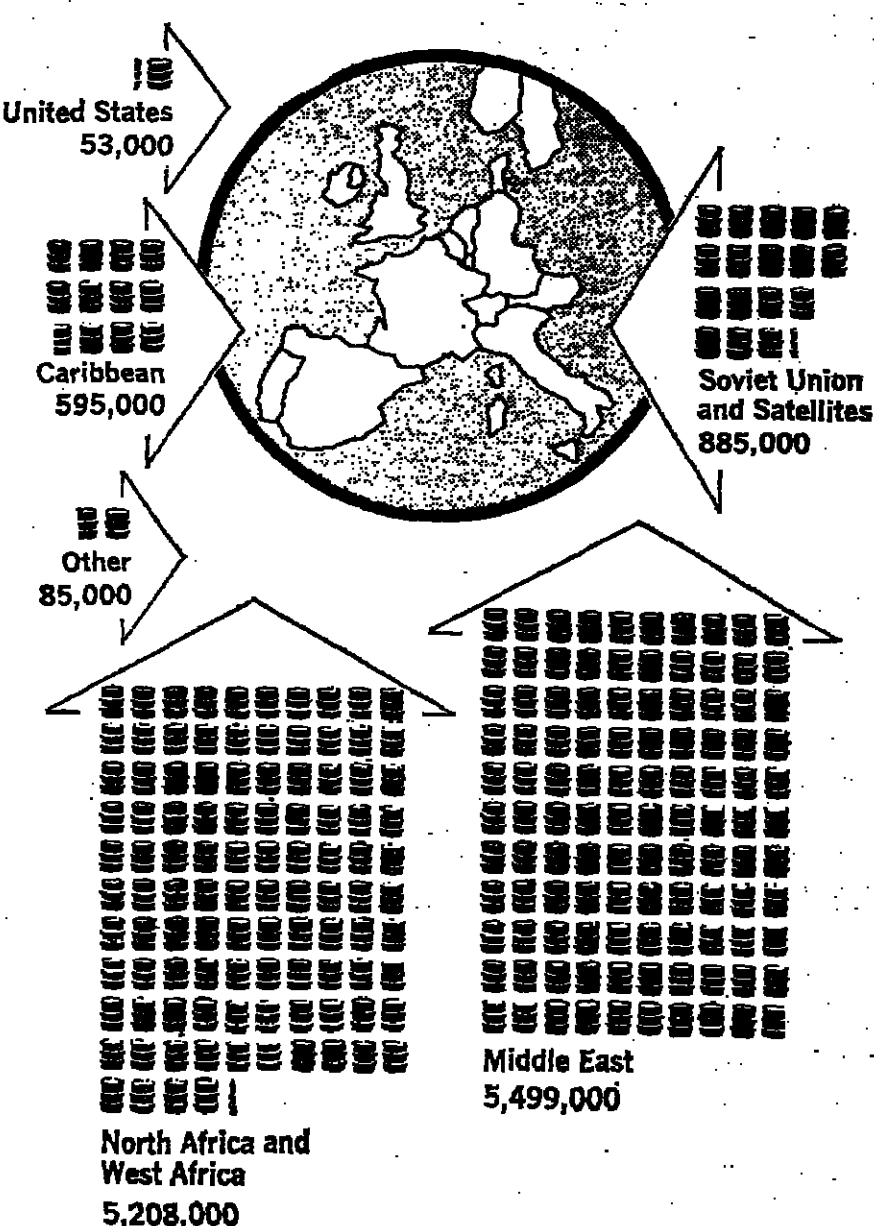
However, the Middle East and North Africa, which account for most of Europe’s oil imports, are beset by political tensions, with only Iran standing apart from the Arab turmoil. The whole area is crisis-prone, a London oil economist said, “and the crises are infinitely varied.”

Western Europe’s chances of lessening its dependence on Middle East and African oil are unclear. The enormous quantities of oil found on Alaska’s North Slope seem destined for the United States alone. However, some excitement has been generated with the discovery of an apparently giant oil field of some 7 billion barrels beneath the North Sea. But at present rates of European consumption, the North Sea field would be exhausted in less than two years.

For the moment, there are plenty of causes for concern but no immediate crises in the producer countries. The Soviet bloc is making deals in Iraq, and this Arab country is lining up with Libya and Algeria as an aggressive trio. “But, mostly,” one weary executive said, “it’s day-to-day, company-to-company confrontations.”

Where Western Europe Gets Its Oil

Barrels per day



The Nixon administration has expressed increasing concern in recent weeks over what it regards as a major Soviet effort to extend Moscow’s influence over the Middle East—and its oil. Western Europe, as indicated by the chart, is still heavily dependent on that oil.

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AFTER WAR, independence and ensuing chaos, order of a sort has finally come to Algeria. The socialist revolution has taken the road of pragmatism rather than ideology, and put its bright young technocrats in the driver's seat. As a result, the economy is gradually recovering from the massive departure of French settlers which slashed the country's national product by a third. At the same time, political feuds have become more sober and less dangerous. Major problems remain, however.

Robert Boumediene

The Sobering Up of Algeria: Stability and Problems

By Jonathan C. Randal

ALGIERS — "Think of it," mused an Algerian, "we are the most stable country in Africa."

The tone was just self-deflating enough not to lose sight of the continent's notorious record of instability and Algeria's own tortured travails over the past decade. But his message was that order of a sort has finally come to Algeria after eight years of bloody "war of liberation" against France, the mass departure of a million European settlers and their skills, and the ensuing post-independence anarchy and brigandage.

No longer do rival provincial warlords jealously contest the central government's writ—at least not openly. Deep differences still exist, but the satiate is fought over the normal priorities known to many more developed nations and no longer concern attempts to overthrow the government itself.

No longer do slogans painted on walls proclaim that "Algeria is the Beacon of African Socialism" or that "There is Only One Hero—the People." The revolution has not withered, the Algerians insist, but it has changed its course and now wants to get things done rather than tell the rest of the world how to run its own affairs.

Sobered Up

In short, Algeria has sobered up. In Algiers, now swollen to almost twice its pre-independence population of 800,000, the rent, as electricity and telephone bills are once again going out, is being paid. Computers daily have re-established the link between the war's end and the Secret Army Organization, the fanatical "Keep Algeria French" movement.

Recalcitrant clients are dealt with ruthlessly. Newspapers recount evictions from apartments for non-payment of rent and severe punishment of at least the small fry guilty of economic crimes.

Indeed, despite whispered tales of financial skulduggery in high places, the absence of everyday corruption sets Algeria apart from other Arab countries and the underdeveloped world in general.

Yet another source of wonder has been Algeria's success in handling almost every other revolution's besetting sin: soldiers who prove unable to bring military talents to bear in meeting civilian realities. Succeeding where Yugoslavs, Cubans and Poles failed, Algeria has shunned its "moudjahidine" or freedom fighters into the background. Some 20 percent of all jobs in the burgeoning state sector are reserved for veterans, but almost none have in the immediate entourage of President Houari Boumediene, do they occupy posts allowing them to interfere in the nation's economy.

Students Abroad

Part of Algeria's success is due to a conscious effort by the rebellion's leaders, who sent students abroad in the fifties to learn the technical skills needed to run the country after independence.

The technocrats have ended up in the driver's seat, somewhat to the exasperation of more politically minded Algerians who had hoped that the wartime National Liberation Front would turn into a strong political party after independence. But for the time being, most of the country is fed up with politics, and especially with the verbalism of Ben Bella's revolution.

If the National Liberation Front has remained a dead letter, Boumediene has sought to weaken the latent interest in politics by setting up regional governments. Moreover, in last year's municipal elections, voters for the first time were given a choice of candidates on the one-party slate. More often than not the incumbents—including many illiterate war veterans elected soon after independence—were ousted in favor of better-educated opponents. There is also new talk of holding elections sometime

next year to replace the dissolved National Assembly.

If the politics of socialism has worn thin, the socialist economy has become a reality, thanks to newfound stability and continuity. Despite the sometimes questionable nationalizations carried out in the name of emancipated Algeria, the economy is slowly recovering from the shock of independence when the settlers' departure caused a one-third drop in gross national product.

The State Manages

As much because of circumstances as by conscious socialist doctrine, the Algerian technocrats find themselves running a state sector ranging from "self-managed" vineyards to highly automated refineries, plants, a modern steel complex and an ever increasing slice of the oil and gas industry.

The young technicians who run these industries are struggling with a patchwork economy. In some cases the Algerians were all but forced to take over already existing farms and plants, left behind by departing settlers. Elsewhere they consciously nationalized everything from banks to pipelines. The Algerians make no secret of the fact that eventually they intend to control the oil business, but shy away from outright nationalization largely because previous examples in the world have proved unsuccessful.

Only last month, however, Algeria nationalized most of the non-French oil producing companies in a move designed to put more pressure on the French government, which represents the French oil companies exploiting the lion's share of Algeria's fields.

Eventually, the regime's attitude towards foreign investment may change since the Algerians have proven pragmatic when forced to in the past. But right now that day seems far off. The present thrust is to limit foreign investment to a minority of management jobs and relatively few foreign capitalists are tempted by that kind of formula.

Now as in the past the trend is to more and more government control, whether it be called "Algerian socialism" or perhaps, more exactly, state capitalism.

The guiding force behind the forced industrialization of Algeria is Belad Abdelkader, 42, an alumnus of the joint French-Algerian oil complex and now minister of industry and energy. As such, he soon after independence launched Sonatrach, the nationalized oil company.

In turn Sonatrach helped spawn more than two dozen other nationalized companies, which now control all Algerian industry worth mentioning.

All the ventures have not been successful. The most notable failure was the effort to mechanize agriculture, a common temptation in the underdeveloped world.

"We forgot that our main problem was not mechanization—that was the settlers' way of farming—but providing work for as many people as possible," one Algerian conceded.

Indeed, agriculture, in a country where some 80 percent of the population is rural, is taking very much of a back seat in Algeria's ambitious four-year plan. Only 16 percent of the \$6 billion investment earmarked for the 1970-1974 plan is for farming.

"Maybe they're right," one French consultant remarked, "because the farm problem is so gigantic that it may not be solvable for the next decade."

Outsiders who otherwise question the theoretically revolutionary regime's support for Islamism note that the religion's deadening hand may provide stability by keeping the peasants up the farms.

Nonetheless, political stability may be hard to come by in the future. Algeria's annual population increase of 3.5 percent steadily pumps more young people into a society where in the past underemployment have been tolerated with fatalistic resignation.

The planners know they are taking a gamble in returning to provide jobs for all those young men who lounge around cities, roads or city corners. But the planners prefer to launch a capital-intensive, science-based industries which in time hopefully will have an

industrializing effect on the entire economy.

Part of this year on the plan is offset by the same \$300 million—only slightly less than the country's \$250 million revenues—which 400,000 Algerians working in France annually send home to their villages. At the time being, also, there is no illusory impression of riches as the nationalized industries construct their giant projects. At Skikda, between 3,000 and 4,000 workers are now employed on a gas liquefaction project which will provide only 400 permanent jobs.

Moreover, Western observers are convinced that Algeria can no longer realistically expect to find the kind of generous financing that Gen. de Gaulle's France provided as a kind of undeclared reparation for the war. And the future weight of debt repayment is going to be heavy.

At the same time, something will have to be done to provide adequate incentives for the technocrats who already show signs of waning enthusiasm about nationalizing out of legal maximum wage of \$400 a month.

Warning Signals

The warning signals are already flying. One bunch of computer specialists failed to return from a software course in the United States last year. The regime's only answer to this brain drain has been to refuse visas to the technically qualified while encouraging non-skilled workers to emigrate.

Other problems are born of Algeria's conscious decisions to build factories dependent on foreign sales for their viability. To cite only one example, the present ammonia plant at Arzew and another beginning production at Annaba are faced with falling world prices.

Nor has Algeria proved supple in selling its natural gas, which in many ways could be more profitable than its oil. In signed suspicion that the "next" offer would prove even more generous deprived Algeria of selling gas to Italy and Spain in the mid-sixties. "We were wrong," an Algerian conceded, "but we thought we were the only ones to have gas." Now the North Sea is providing gas for much of Western Europe and the Soviet Union is moving into West Germany, Italy, Austria and clinking with France.

Although the Algerians have only themselves to blame, they are angry with the Russians. They charge Moscow purposely misled them into holding out for a providential deal which now may have foreclosed big gas sales in Europe.

The Soviet's sharp business sense, plus their control of Egypt, has cooled Algeria's ardor toward Moscow despite the some 30,000 Russian technicians working here. Oddly enough, U.S.-Algerian ties have never been better since diplomatic relations were cut in 1967. Although Washington remains the favorite "imperialist" whipping boy, Algeria's best bet for gas sales is an American company. At Paso and hundreds of U.S. technicians are working on contract for the Algerian oil industry.

Love and Hate

But in the immediate future, Algeria's first love—and often first hate—is France. "Whether we like it or not, 130 years of a common history have made us into lovers who quarrel, but finally make up," a Westernized Algerian remarked.

Some 8,000 French technical specialists are working in Algeria, half of them of post-war or settler stock, interestingly enough. Some 6,000 French teachers are now teaching 7 million little Algerians to speak French, compared with only 300,000 before independence. And for the foreseeable future, Algeria is going to be dependent on French doctors (much preferred to the Russians and Bulgarians).

France may be less dependent on Algerian oil than in 1962, when the Sahara was its only independent source. But one gallon of gasoline in every three used in France is still Algerian.

By the same token, Algeria has widened its commercial horizons but still does 66 percent of its trade with France, down from 88 percent at independence.

Fast and present associations have helped France and Algeria to turn their back on racism, which exists, no doubt, after all more than a million Algerians were killed during the war—but has been relegated to some hidden, secret compartment of their collective soul.

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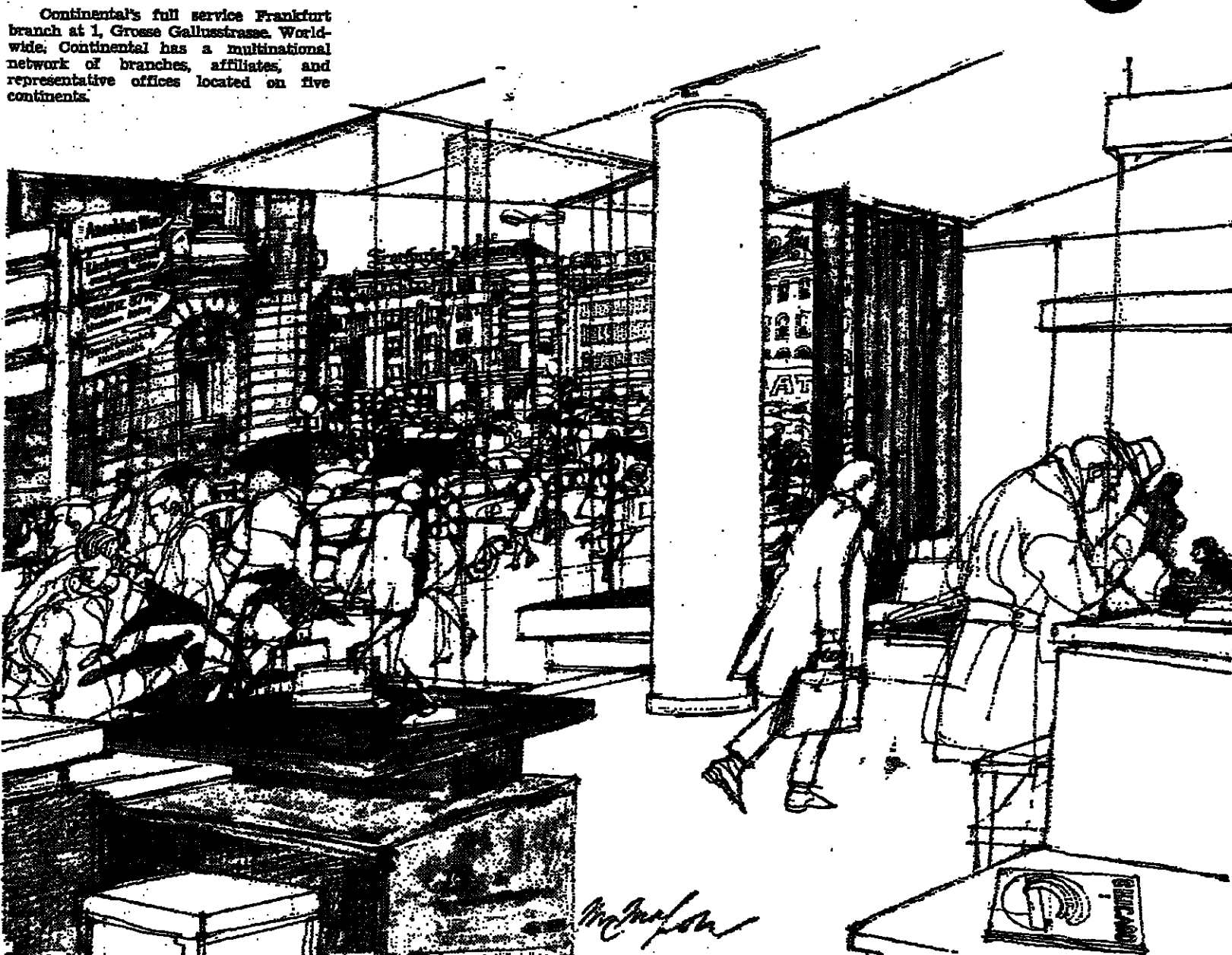
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Summer Portents

It was to be assumed that the United States would have a long, hot summer in 1970—worse, perhaps, than its immediate predecessors. The lack of summer jobs for youth generally, mistrust of administration attitudes on racial questions, rising prices—all of these make for the discontent that leads to violence. And the violence, in fact, is appearing on the streets.

As yet there seems to be nothing specially new in the patterns of ghetto disorders. Whether in New Bedford, Mass., or Michigan City, Ind., the sequence of apparently aimless challenge and response, the stonings, looting, arson and occasional shooting, is grimly familiar.

One tragic episode did seem to represent something of a change: The riots that reduced a substantial portion of Asbury Park, N.J., to a disaster area. But this distinction may be more apparent than real. Asbury Park is a service community for a chain of middle-class resorts, as well as a place where holiday families flee the metropolitan concentrations. The complaints of the Asbury Park ghetto were similar to those of other cities: poor housing, lack of jobs. It was only the contrast between the ghetto and the boardwalk, with its amusements and its border of hotels, that made Asbury Park seem different.

But it is possible that a change may be in the making—not necessarily a change in

the problem but in its geographical distribution. Recent studies show that blacks are moving into the suburbs at an increasing rate, in a manner not dissimilar to the movement of previous "new" groups in the national community.

This would reduce the polarization between the inner city and the suburbs that many feared. It is accompanied by indications of rising educational and economic levels among the blacks. On its face, it is a hopeful sign.

But it is only hopeful if the thinning out of urban strains does not merely mean that they have been transplanted to other areas; if suburban ghettos are not substituted for the urban variety, if the areas around the inner city are not swamped by needs for services which they are presently ill-equipped to provide.

In other words, the problem has not yet been fundamentally changed, in terms of housing, education, health and welfare—although it is possible that it is changing for the better. Whether there has been an equivalent change in attitudes, black and white, at their points of contact, is more doubtful. Certainly there can be no prospect that these changes will be reflected importantly in the events of this summer, equally certainly there can be no complacency. The racial issue in America is altering in some important aspects, but the issue itself is still real and acute.

Mutual Troop Cuts

After two years of silence, the Warsaw Pact's positive response to NATO proposals for reciprocal force reductions is a major step toward the East-West settlement in Europe that has eluded the world for a quarter-century since World War II.

The exploratory talks on a troop thin-out which the NATO Council now is preparing are directly related to four other sets of East-West parleys already under way: the Big Four talks on Berlin and the bilateral discussions Bonn is conducting with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany respectively. Taken together, these talks add up to the negotiation of an interim German peace treaty based on the territorial status quo. A reduction of the armed forces on both sides, maintaining the existing military balance at a lower level, is a logical concomitant.

The Soviet Union for many years has sought Western confirmation of the status quo, including the division of Germany, through an all-European Security Conference that would renounce the use of force to alter present borders. The mere convocation of such a meeting or series of meetings, with East German participation, would consolidate the status quo.

The West, through the multiple negotiations now under way and envisaged, wants to achieve such objectives as more secure access to West Berlin and improvements in conditions for Berliners and East Germans. In addition, some Soviet acknowledgment of Germany's ultimate right to self-determination is sought, plus a reduction in NATO defense burdens balanced by equivalent Warsaw Pact cutbacks. The NATO view is that a European Security Conference should follow some progress toward these objectives.

The Warsaw Pact memorandum agreeing to discuss troop cuts proposes that a European Security Conference be convened first.

It suggests "reduction of armed forces on foreign soil," rather than the "balanced" reduction of all NATO and Warsaw Pact forces proposed by the West. But it agrees, publicly for the first time, to American and Canadian participation in the European meeting. Its tone suggests a serious intent to negotiate. And it accepts a British proposal for a lower-level Standing Committee that could discuss security issues on a continuing basis.

There are enough similarities—and differences—in the NATO and Warsaw Pact proposals to keep the diplomats of both sides busy for many months. In all, six or seven sets of negotiations may be going on simultaneously with the possibility of trading concessions in one area against those in another. With the Brandt government in Bonn courageously prepared to accept the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's frontier and the Elbe as the dividing line for the indefinite future between two German states, a deal is feasible if Moscow will make some concessions.

A stabilization in Europe is undoubtedly tempting to the Soviet Union at a time of conflict with China, massive economic problems at home and an opportunity, both in the European talks and in the strategic arms negotiations with Washington, to cut arms costs.

The opportunity is a fragile one, as the setback to the Bonn coalition in West Germany's recent elections showed. The moment could be lost through internal German political controversy unless Moscow soon yields some ground on Berlin, or East German liberalization or on troop reductions. For the first time since 1945 all the elements of a European settlement are within negotiating range. It would be tragic if the chance were missed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Tiger Cages' in Vietnam

The revelation that South Vietnam is incarcerating its political opponents in barbaric "tiger cage" cells will damage more than the already fragile reputation of the Saigon government. The Communists, though guilty of far greater savagery themselves, will ensure that the Western world, with which President Thieu's regime is allied, will be pilloried by proxy as well. This underlines the greatest of all the ironies in the Americans' commitment to Indochina. They are fighting to defend democracy before their client-states have even established it.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Russia in the Middle East

The appearance of the SAM missiles and their crews could be seen as a prelude to

a serious attempt to destroy Israeli air supremacy over the canal and thus to prepare for an eventual attack on the Israelis via the Sinai peninsula. Alternatively... it might be connected with a Soviet attempt to reopen the canal itself, perhaps for the exclusive use of Russian vessels. If either of these assumptions is anywhere near the truth it would follow that the Middle East crisis had taken a new and very dangerous direction. It would be disastrous for this possibility to be ignored in Washington and probably impossible for any U.S. president to stand by in the face of significant Soviet escalation without taking some action to strengthen Israel. But it would be tragic if over-reaction by President Nixon were to destroy the remaining, if slim, chances for peace.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 13, 1895

BERLIN—It is learned from a member of the Court that the Emperor, since last winter, has been preparing an oration on the German victories of 1870, which he will pronounce next August on the battlefield of Gravelotte. In this speech His Majesty intends to give a vivid picture of the campaign, and will lay stress on the great effect which it had on the political and national development of the country.

Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1920

PEKING—Although no battle on a large scale has yet been fought, it is considered only a matter of hours before civil war is raging throughout China. The rival leaders have been mobilizing their forces and jockeying for position and are now so situated that either side is ready to strike. The rival leaders are Marshal Tuan Chih-Jui, head of the reactionary Japanese militarists, and General Chan Tso-Ling, Governor of Chih-li, in Manchuria.



Irish Hawks Are Rising

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN—The greatest danger of the present Irish situation is that extremist elements will take over in both the Republic and the six counties of Ulster, creating an absolutely senseless and wholly avoidable crisis. Hawks are rising this weekend on both sides of the border.

To the North, tough factions of the Protestant Orange Order feel giddy with the emotional success they have scored by refusing Britain's cautionary warnings. Abetted by the brawny followers of that intolerant clergyman, the Rev. Ian Paisley, they are banging the voodoo drums of their own brand of bigotry, aimed at the frightened Catholic minority.

Simultaneously, in the South, the restraint hitherto called for by political leadership is slowly giving way to passion. Despite the quiet determination of Prime Minister John Lynch to calm the hothouse, it is hard to leash an emotional people once it is aroused.

Disregarding tension in Ulster, where further bloodshed is feared, and in the Republic, where ministers have been dismissed for smuggling arms, Lynch insists: "Let us be realistic. We may feel in our hearts but we must think with our heads. The plain truth, the naked reality, is that we do not possess the capacity to impose a solution by force."

Even some of Lynch's own col-

leagues, however, are undercutting him and at least by inference appealing to the hawks. Patrick Hillery, the attractive, slick young country doctor who is Foreign Minister, moved to the center of the stage by making a secret visit to Belfast Catholics and then heavily advertising both that trip and himself.

Hillery appeals to the Irish love for action and for acting and has made no bones about enjoying his new-found prominence. Admitting that Lynch may fairly be called a "dove," Hillery hints that the Prime Minister is leading away from the mainstream of public opinion and that his position appears to be undermined.

One cannot but suspect that Hillery reckons he himself can gain control of the governing party, now led by Lynch, if the latter falls as a result of present tensions. Casting an evident eye at the hawks, Hillery warns that Lynch is using up his great prestige and risks being cast upon the political scrapheap if London doesn't curb extremists in the North.

Meanwhile the Northern Government has shown itself unable to calm the growing restlessness. North Ireland's regime, formed 48 years ago, has been run by the same party ever since—the only regime in Europe that can claim this record, save for Russia's.

There is no chance of its losing official control but there is every sign that it cannot assert authority over extremists among the Orange lodges and Paisleyites—should it wish. Its own trend is steadily rightward and even so it cannot keep pace with the mounting tide of emotional public opinion.

In neither Northern nor Southern Ireland is there a silent majority today. Indeed, there is little silence and one suspects that, were there an election now in either state, hawkish elements would win. Once again, as so often has been true in Irish history, immoderation rides wild.

'We Are All Irish'

In the Catholic South it is admitted that "we are all Irish"—including the Protestant Ulstermen whose ancestors came to the Northern six counties some three centuries ago from Scotland. Yet this kinship is acknowledged as a violent contributing factor to the problem. On both sides of the line Irishmen talk like poets, walk like heavy-footed seventeenth-century soldiers and cherish hatred in their hearts.

Religion has become the symbolic dividing factor. Catholics are seen as politically betwixting the Dublin line and Protestantism denotes a pro-London stand on this artificially divided island. As a consequence, what one witnesses today is the last vestigial remnant of Europe's terrible religious wars.

Events on Sunday, anniversary of a military triumph over the Catholic cause by the Protestant William of Orange, and Monday, when that victory will be recalled with deliberately provocative Orange marches, often designed to strike fear in Catholic hearts, and Catholic counter-marches, might easily topple necking Ireland into more of a bloody precipice.

Should that happen the situation could well deteriorate into something like confrontation between Irish Black Panthers and Irish Ku Klux Klan—with little buffer between. It is this that was meant by Dublin when it warned foreign envoys over the past week against the development of "a civil war situation."

The Atomic Clock Is Clicking Away

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Scientific administrators are not immune from the hubris that seems to afflict so many bureaucrats—the urge to promote their specialty. Just as airport authorities think more and bigger airports are man's most urgent need, and the road people consider highways more satisfying than cities, so those who administer atomic-energy programs have been powerful advocates for the wider use of atomic energy in society.

In the United States and Britain, especially, atomic power has been promoted as a conservator of scarce fuel resources and an economic boon. In Britain, plans call for nuclear plants to produce nearly a third of the country's electricity by 1985. In the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission has been a Babbitt booster of nuclear power, brushing aside concerns about health and safety in its zeal.

Only now have we begun to appreciate how valid the expressed concerns are. Fission as a source of power for ships or for the production of electricity carries risks that rank high among all the terrible things we are in danger of doing to ourselves and our surroundings.

The handling of atomic waste products is already a serious problem. They have to be buried far underground or held in tanks as corrosive liquids that will boil for more than 100 years. The Ecologist notes that, of 153 atomic waste storage tanks in the state of Washington, South Carolina, and Idaho, nine have failed so far.

"These failures have occurred after less than twenty years," the magazine says, "and yet the contents of the tanks are utterly lethal for thousands of years."

At the very minimum, without any documentary evidence, all those who advise caution in the use of nuclear power. For while the evidence of damage has grown, scientists have progressively lowered their estimates of the amount of radiation to which humans can safely be exposed. It appears that there is no absolutely safe dose: the risk is proportional to the dose.

"What is an acceptable risk?" Dr. Lowenstein asked. "It seems to me that there is a critical difference between a risk while one chooses in order to get larger benefits, such as having an X-ray, and the risk of having every living thing poisoned with radioactive wastes because of human decision makers, in some countries, that their people must have atomic power regardless of the consequences."

The dangers of so-called peace-

ful uses of atomic energy stem from two sources: the possibility of accident and the disposal of nuclear waste products.

Accidents, with serious releases of radioactive material into the atmosphere, have occurred at one nuclear power plant in England and one in America. The loss of the nuclear submarine *Thresher* in 1963 had its radioactive effects.

An American doctor and physicist, Jerold M. Lowenstein, said at the recent Malta conference: "With ships, accidents are inevitable and can be expected to become increasingly frequent as more and more vessels are nuclear powered." Dr. Lowenstein noted the inadvertent irony of one nuclear ship booster who, writing in 1965, said the discharge of atomic material into the sea would appear to be a hazardous possibility, but "similar problems concerning the discharge of fuel oil have been faced with considerable success."

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Letters

Portuguese Africa

Pope Paul's recent audience and vocal support for the African liberation movements under Portuguese domination is very significant. No longer can responsible church leaders remain silent to the suffering and bloodshed in Angola and Mozambique.

The small but powerful white dictatorial rule of Portugal's African colonies must come to an end. WENDELL L. GOLDEN
Kinshasa, Congo Republic.

The 'Tiger Cages'

That the South Vietnamese, as Thomas Harkin's testimony shows, treat their political prisoners with a savagery more often associated with Communists, is bad enough. But that United States ("public safety") officials and a House of Representatives fact-finding team should help another evidence to this effect, is nothing short of intolerable. Such a lie by omission can have only one purpose: to mislead the American public. It can have only one consequence: to make the United States look an accomplice in acts repugnant to the contemporary human conscience.

It is a very serious matter indeed when the United States is shown as seeming to condone, if not encourage, the chaining into immobility of men and women in unventilated, overcrowded, hot cells, their near-asphyxiation through the sprinkling on them of lime, their being starved and reduced, in some cases, to drinking their own urine.

It would appear that American

public servants in Vietnam are visiting representatives have engaged in just such an enterprise. If this is confirmed, then the American nation and, in a sense, the whole idea of America find themselves slandered.

What is to be done regarding men who put out such grave lies? Wait for the unpleasantness to blow over? Shift a man or two to another area, another committee? JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES
Paris.

At last the Paulo Condor prison story has broken and America's readers are being told by the "main media" how the Thieu-Kieu government treats dissenters—Buddhists and Catholics as well as "Communists."

But another distressing aspect of this story is that it was not told by a congressional committee to investigate prison conditions (which included a rabbi, a priest and a retired admiral) were largely ignored by the press last year, and a long report published by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in May 1969 describing "tiger cages" and many other nauseating conditions was not published by the national press to my knowledge.

Are private citizens no longer to be believed, and must we wait for a congressional committee to investigate everything (even what some of the members try to suppress information)? America will have to face many more horrible facts about Vietnam, and the sooner the national press helps her to do so, the better it will be for our country. SUSAN GEORGE
Paris.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1970

Page 9

Eurobonds

Wary Buying Interest Appears;
Prices Gain on News From U.S.

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, July 12.—Some buyers took a wary head into the Eurobond market last week, noting prices and volume on a secondary market after several weeks of financial distress.

Convertible put on about 100 points across the board, following Wall Street's three-day rally. Straight dollar bonds by as much as 3 1/2 points, trends in the United States indicated that interest rates may be peaked.

Volume, while not heavy, was efficiently strong to suggest that the return of interest to a market was fairly broad-based, dealers said.

The new-issue side picked up, but in a limited way which tended to underlie the continued reluctance to try dollar financing on the open market.

What dollar financing has appeared is private in nature. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken announced last week a five-year, \$50 million credit line. There are two floating rate issues, a 7-year placement from the general companies and a ten-year, \$25 million issue from Inco (International Silver) which is aimed pretty exclusively at banks.

Rates on the credits range from 3/4 percent over the interbank rate for 12 months to 1 1/4 percent on Inco's and 1 1/4 percent on triple-B-rated bonds.

The dollar deals also tended to underline the stress on the short term in still uncertain markets. For example, Philips is using the five-year money, says, to expand operations—

including new plants in the Far East and Southern Europe—long-term commitments normally calling for long-term financing.

Other money-raisers are staying away from dollars. Bayer is floating a 60 million dollar, five-year issue; Dunlop is coming out, hard on the heels of a similar C.F. Francaise des Petrols issue, with a 15-year, 100 million dollar bank loan.

National controls in both Holland and West Germany do not limit on interest rates for issues in their currencies, but the general malaise surrounding the dollar is said to be contributing to the relative success of the international dollar and DM issues.

Thus, the dollar financings announced last week will be upwards of 10 percent, while the Bayer, anticipated at 9 1/4 with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent, would yield something just under 8 1/2 percent and Dunlop, indicated at 8 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/2, would yield about 8 3/4 percent.

Market observers are all but unanimous in feeling that the time is not yet ripe for the classic, longer-term Eurobond issues to make a reappearance.

For one thing, the recovery in the United States bond markets is not yet accepted as the dollar will be in turnaround. For another thing, there are a lot of unknowns hanging over Europe itself.

That is, the U.S. rally takes place with a background of declining corporate demand (capital spending plans are shrinking), some increase in liquidity (the lifting of some interest

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	July 5	June 28	July 5
	Latest	Week	1969
Commodity Index	111.1	111.3	109.2
*Currency in circ.	\$54,433,000	\$54,110,000	\$51,353,000
*Total loans	\$23,197,000	\$21,607,000	\$20,679,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,551,000	2,547,000	2,577,000
Auto production	186,000	186,000	183,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	4,433,000	4,514,000	4,453,000
*Freight car loadings	493,747	489,272	490,267
*Elec Pow. kw-hr.	31,074,000	30,323,000	28,856,000
Business failures	153	189	129

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1969	1968	1967
Employed	78,337,000	78,408,000	77,264,000
Unemployed	3,584,000	3,553,000	3,723,000
Industrial production	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Money income	\$743,200,000	\$681,100,000	\$735,000,000
*Money supply	\$264,200,000	\$263,300,000	\$195,300,000
Consumer's price index	136.5	136.0	128.4
Construction contracts	170	203	182
*Mfrs. inventories	\$87,704,000	\$87,044,000	\$81,900,000
*Exports	\$3,438,100	\$3,443,700	\$3,434,700
*Imports	\$3,306,700	\$3,347,900	\$3,177,200

*1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

N.Y. Stock Exchange Prices Start Moving Up In Wake of Bond Market's Strong Showing

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—The administration's game plan for controlling the economy and curbing inflation seems to be working fairly well now—at least in the eyes of the investment community.

Financial markets reflected that assessment quite positively last week. Bonds continued to display a better tone, with prices rising and interest rates declining, for the fourth week in a row. And the stock market maintained an strait, although generally cautious, course.

The market's tone continued in the pattern that developed only in the last month. Prior to that there had been a credibility gap over the administration's management of the economy.

Wall Street had become skeptical and suspicious of the repetitive refrain from Washington that the United States was making some headway in its drive to curb inflation and that a payoff would surely come if "patience, perseverance and persistence" were searched in pursuing economic stabilization policies.

The financial world was widely convinced that the Nixon camp would reinstate the economy at the first signs of serious stress in business and the markets resulting from the firm application of tight fiscal and monetary policies.

But Washington adhered rather dogmatically to the game plan of gradualism to slow the economy and tame inflation. And now, finally, the program may be achieving many of the desired results—not smoothly and easily, but with difficulty and after a long lag.

The disinflation process has

been at work for nine months, and evidence of it abounds almost daily in the economic statistics, business reports and the action of the financial markets themselves.

Speculative excesses have been wrung out of the markets; a severe toll has been taken on corporate profits; the real growth of the economy has stopped, and interest rates have started to recede from their heights. With the contraction, however, has come an unexpectedly high and unwanted rate of unemployment without the normal accompaniment of a reduced price level.

The risk level of joblessness might tempt the administration to alter the current stage of the game plan, which calls for the application of just enough stimulus to the economy to prevent the business downturn from slipping into a serious recession but not so much as to provide an impetus for a new surge of inflationary growth.

Many economists and others believe the game plan must be rigidly pursued now that the inflation is in sight. They advocate increased financial assistance and expanded training programs to cope with the unemployment problem.

It is imperative, as Donald T. Regan, president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, suggested last week, that there be only a gradual and careful easing of monetary and fiscal policies lest the benefits of 18 months of restraint be thrown away.

If such a moderate course is followed, he said, the economy "may go nowhere" through the autumn period, but thereafter the outlook is quite favorable.

It has been clear to many economic observers that the back of inflation will not be broken until businessmen begin to believe some risk is involved in expanding. That belief has begun to spread, and the business world is tightening budgets, cutting frills and reducing capital-spending plans.

Capital Appropriations
The country's 1,000 largest manufacturers reported recently to the National Industrial Conference Board that they had slashed their appropriations for new plant and equipment sharply by in the first quarter of 1970, the second straight quarterly cutback.

Their capital appropriations dropped to \$8.5 billion, seasonally adjusted in that quarter, down 15 percent from the fourth quarter of 1969 and about 3 percent below the year-earlier total. Major factors in the cutbacks (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—On the American Stock Exchange last week, prices ended an 11-day slide and finally turned around on Wednesday. More activity on the upside came Thursday and Friday.

Just three weeks ago the exchange's index stood at 21, and by last Tuesday it had moved down to 19.63. After the three-day rise it stood at 21.07.

Volume for the week was 12,132,106, compared with the 8,309,995 the previous week, which was shortened by one session because of Independence Day.

The three most active issues on the Amex were Combustion Engineering, on volume of 315,300 shares, followed by Aramco oil with \$11,400 and Equity Funding, with 300,700.

In the Over-the-Counter market, the story of decline and recovery was much the same. Three weeks ago the National Quotation Bureau's index of 36 stocks stood at 316.75, but by the middle of last week it had slumped as low as 285.50. Thursday and Friday brought some recovery, enough to push the index back up to 286.61.

Some notable movers during the week were Taylor Wine, which gained 4 points, Mullinckrodt Chemical Works, up 3 points, and Raychem, which attracted quite a lot of attention thanks to its volatility. It showed a gain of 17 points. Raychem makes wire, cable and electric insulation.

The Arthur Lipper Corp. growth mutual fund index showed that the funds also were sharing in the rise.

The index on Friday closed at 63.51, compared with 62.89 the week before.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the counter market prices for the last 10 days are listed below. The change from the previous week's last closing price is shown in parentheses. All quotations are for the National Association of Securities Dealers' official market. Stocks are listed in alphabetical order by ticker symbol. Stocks with a "C" are not actual transactions but are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "D" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "P" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "Q" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "R" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "S" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "T" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "U" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "V" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "W" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "X" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "Y" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "Z" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AD" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AE" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AF" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AG" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AH" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AI" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AJ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AK" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AL" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AM" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AN" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AO" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AP" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AQ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AR" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AS" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AT" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AU" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AV" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AW" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AX" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AY" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "AZ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BD" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BE" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BF" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BG" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BH" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BI" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BJ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BK" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BL" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BM" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BN" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BO" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BP" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BQ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BR" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BS" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BT" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BU" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BV" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BW" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BX" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BY" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "BZ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "CA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "CB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "CC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "CD" are based on bid and ask prices. 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Stocks with a "OQ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OR" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OS" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OT" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OU" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OV" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OW" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OX" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OY" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "OZ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PD" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PE" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PF" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PG" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PH" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PI" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PJ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PK" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PL" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PM" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PN" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PO" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PP" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PQ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PR" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PS" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PT" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PU" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PV" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PW" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PX" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PY" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "PZ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QD" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QE" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QF" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QG" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QH" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QI" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QJ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QK" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QL" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QM" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QN" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QO" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QP" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QQ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QR" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QS" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QT" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QU" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QV" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QW" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QX" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QY" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "QZ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RD" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RE" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RF" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RG" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RH" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RI" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RJ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RK" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RL" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RM" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RN" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RO" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RP" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RQ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RR" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RS" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RT" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RU" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RV" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RW" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RX" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RY" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "RZ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SA" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SB" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SC" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SD" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SE" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SF" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SG" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SH" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SI" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SJ" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SK" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SL" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SM" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SN" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SO" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SP" are based on bid and ask prices. Stocks with a "SQ" are based on bid

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Air Red 3 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 4 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 5 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 6 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 7 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 8 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 9 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 10 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 11 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 12 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 13 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 14 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 15 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 16 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 17 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 18 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 19 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 20 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 21 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 22 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 23 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 24 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 25 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 26 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 27 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 28 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 29 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 30 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 31 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 32 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 33 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 34 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
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Air Red 37 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
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Air Red 39 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 40 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
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Air Red 46 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 47 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
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Air Red 49 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
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Air Red 51 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 52 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 53 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 54 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 55 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 56 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 57 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 58 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 59 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 60 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 61 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 62 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 63 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 64 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 65 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 66 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 67 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 68 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 69 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 70 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 71 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 72 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 73 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 74 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 75 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 76 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 77 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 78 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 79 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 80 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 81 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 82 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 83 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 84 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 85 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 86 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 87 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 88 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 89 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 90 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 91 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 92 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 93 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 94 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 95 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 96 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 97 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 98 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 99 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2
Air Red 100 1/2	75	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	+1/2

"Who are your bankers here in London?"

"Now — they're the same as my bankers in Chicago."

The Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago now has a branch in London.

The Harris bank, which started up as bankers to the great heartland of the United States in 1882, has never stopped growing. Today its assets extend internationally and amount to nearly \$2,000,000,000. And it has just opened a branch at 48 Gresham Street in the City. The Harris presence in London — the world's leading international money market — will provide additional benefits to their many customers. The Harris will also offer fresh insights into the US economy. For full details of the services we can offer, write to The Harris Trust and Savings Bank, 48 Gresham St London EC2 or phone 01-606 8292.

HARRIS Trust and Savings BANK
48 Gresham St., London EC2 01-606 8292



KYOWA BANK now in London

The Kyowa Bank, Ltd. has the pleasure of announcing the opening of its London representative office on 1st July, 1970. The new office will bring Japan's largest banking service network—including 223 branches and backed by close association with all major Japanese business and financial groups—as close as downtown London.

The new London representative office is located at:

52, Lime Street, London E.C. 3
Tel: 626-3058~9 Telex: 883317
Representative: Mr. Akira Itoh



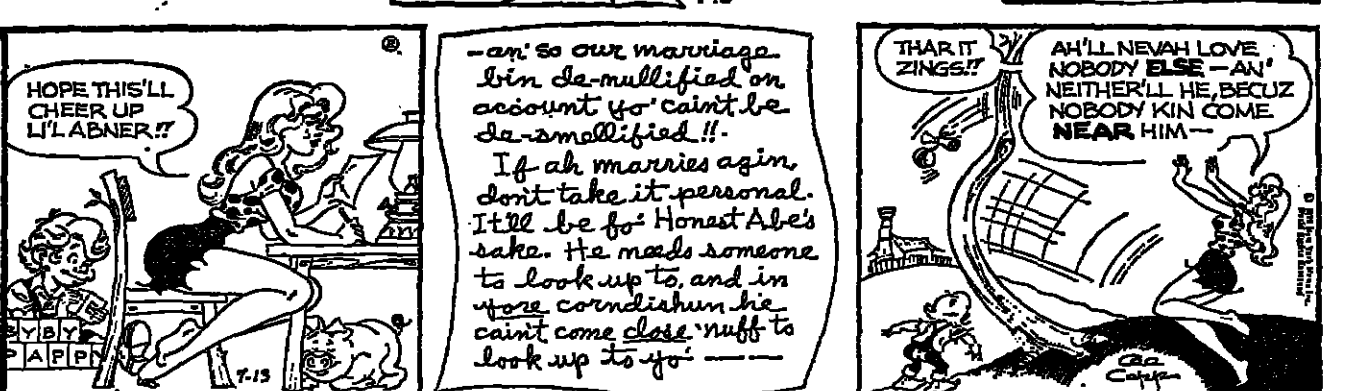
THE KYOWA BANK, LIMITED
5-1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

مركز الامن الاصل

PEANUTS



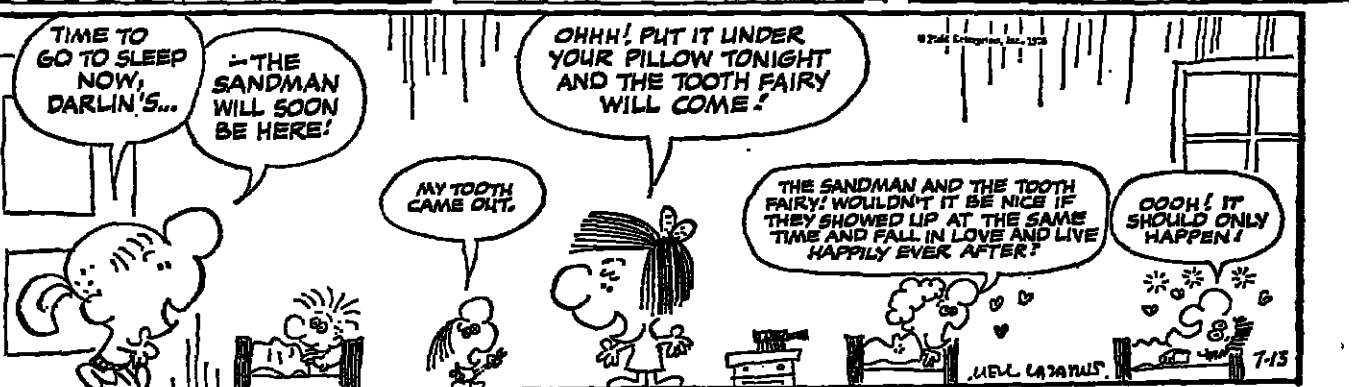
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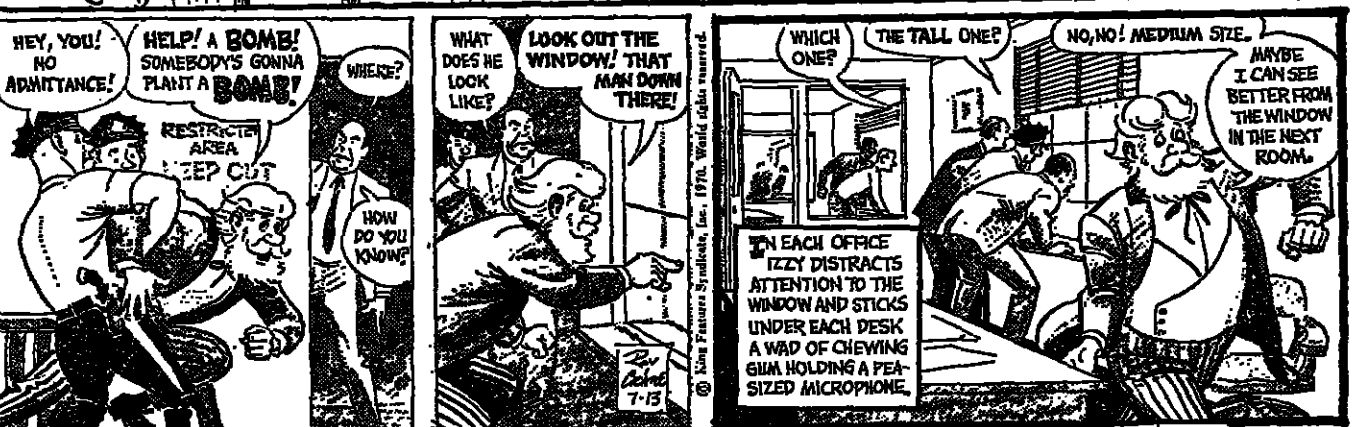
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



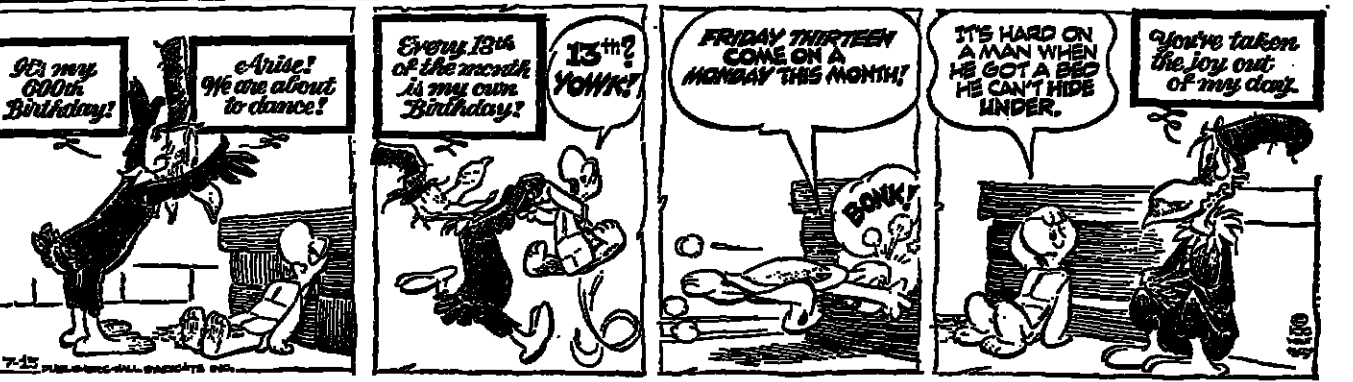
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



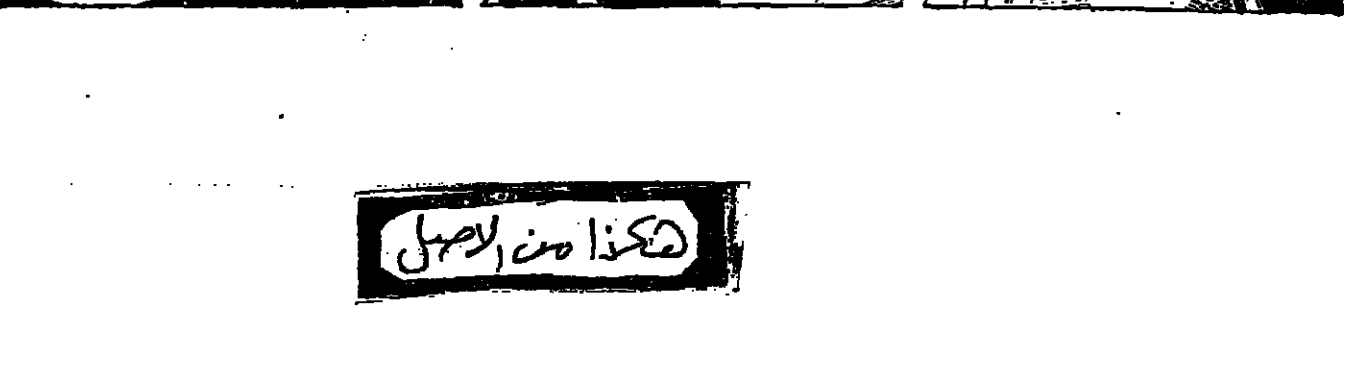
REX MORGAN M.D.



POOD



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East opened with one spade, and South ventured an overcall of two hearts. West raised the spades, and North made a good bid of four hearts, knowing that his partner must have a long, strong suit to overcall vulnerable at the two-level. A diamond lead would have been best for the defense, but West naturally led the spade queen and South won with the ace in dummy. He cashed the king and ace of hearts, finding that West held a trump trick. As East was sure to have the diamond ace, there was a considerable danger of losing a club trick, a heart and at least two diamonds.

A heart trick was surrendered to West, who played the spade jack. South ruffed, and could have made the contract by playing West for the club queen. But it seemed to him likely that East, the opening bidder, held that card, so he made the cunning lead of the club three. His plan was to play the jack from dummy, hoping that East would win with the queen.

West led the spade queen. South was shaken when West put up the club queen. This spectacular second-hand-high play was aimed at guarding against the possibility that South held a small doubleton club and East the doubleton king, but it did the defense no harm.

If South had taken the club queen with the ace he would have shut off from the dummy. He ducked, in the hope that another spade would be led, but West had had enough of that suit and defeated the contract by shifting to diamonds.

NORTH
 ♠ A5
 ♥ K9
 ♦ K104
 ♣ A10762

WEST
 ♠ QJ106
 ♥ J73
 ♦ 762
 ♣ Q95

EAST (D)
 ♠ K98432
 ♥ Q
 ♦ AQJ8
 ♣ 84

SOUTH
 ♠ 7
 ♥ A108542
 ♦ 953
 ♣ K3

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding: East South West North

1 ♠ 2 ♥ 2 ♠ 4 ♥

Pass Pass Pass

West led the spade queen.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

APPRAISE PALETTE
 RAILROAD DRAGERS
 TRIGGERED STIGMAS
 ITIA SKIRTIRED PITE
 SIBS SEATS PIENN
 ATLAS SRI PISEE
 NERIED SHARITIES
 HARD FLIN
 ASSESSED PRIARS
 OUIS NAR ASSET
 AITS MIDAS TOTE
 NEW SIZEDUP CRE
 PRELATE INITIAL
 ENLIVEN OUTRACH
 ROLLERS SPOILED

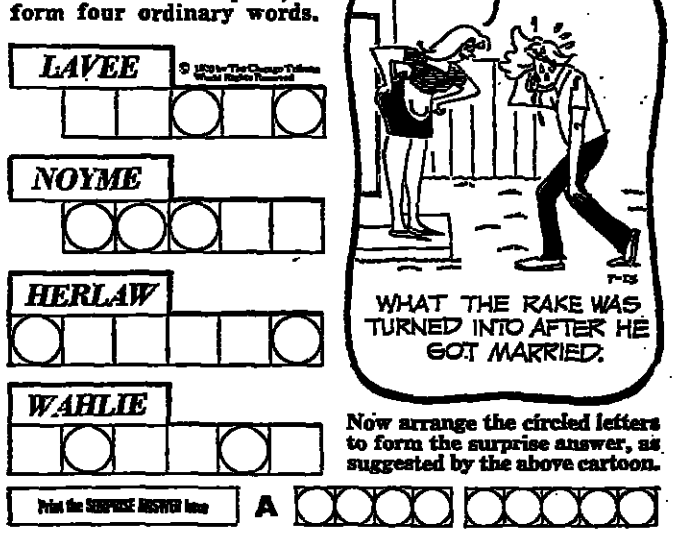
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



What the rake was turned into after he got married.

Answers: DRYLY NOISE ALIGHT LICHEN

Answers: These kids might make THE RICH LEND—THE CHILDREN

BOOKS

NATHANIEL WEST...The Art of His Life
 By Jay Martin. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 435 pp.
 Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by R. V. Cassill

If Nathaniel West is not really a great writer, he is at least an utterly distinctive one. He does not seem to excel his contemporaries, as at least a dozen American novelists of this century have done, but when we talk of his work we are absolutely sure whom we are talking about. He displays no great intellectual force; his sensibilities to character, psychology and Zeitgeist are keen but not overwhelming; his fictional prescriptions and choice of exemplars for his art are fashionably chosen but relatively commonplace; his luck was uneven, and major writers rise on a current of luck that surges through the eddies of personal misfortune. Yet, without material gifts, West contrived an extraordinary mixture and proportioning of ingredients in those novels whose shape is the best definition of the ineluctable laws that brought them into existence—"Miss Lonelyhearts," "A Cool Million" and "The Day of the Locust."

The reason this portrait of this artist ought to be a rare inquest into the ways that works of the imagination congeal out of the incoherence of circumstance and the contradictions of personality. Jay Martin evidently intended to take us into the mind of the artist. For one thing he has assembled an exhaustive cradle-to-grave dossier of West's family pattern, habits, scholarly record, tastes, friendships, finances and the impressions he made at various times on those who knew him well or slightly. This is a book that while a student at Brown University he wrote "Brooks Brothers suits, argyle socks, Whitehouse and Hardy brogues, Brooks shirts and ties and Herbert Johnson or Lock and Co. hats." We learn that he made "four novels and a decade of work for a grand total of \$1,280." (A great deal less than he made in seven intermittent years as a Hollywood screen writer. Less than he earned in a year as manager of the Sutton Club Hotel in New York.) And we learn what Bennett Cerf writes to a novelist whose book sells only 1,494 copies for Random House.

We get a large-scale map of the friendships with literary people which sustained West through his career as a novelist and playwright, providing sustenance in the form of reputation, morale, criticism, companionship, lodging, recreation and financial opportunity. It is not quite correct to say that West suffered extraordinary neglect for his serious writing. He got good and intelligent reviews in the right places. His publications were valued by the right people, who maintained and expanded his reputation after his death at 37. (He was killed in a highway crash the day after Scott Fitzgerald died.) He merely had poor luck compared to that of the literary company he kept. Martin insists that in his screenwriting days "West never played Hollywood politics, the only sure avenue toward higher pay and better films." But there is an unpleasant Hollywood episode with Dashiell Hammett of which West himself is reported to have written:

"...He made me eat plenty of dirt. Hammett had some kind of party and sneaked out early and split all the well-home to get the taste... out of my mouth." We get not only spirited and intelligent analyses of West's novels woven into the texture of generative, reserve crochets, fantasies and enigmas for hunting that make his personal pilgrimage through the decades of boom and depression. There are also relevant summaries of unpublished or little-known short stories and even an appendix with summaries of the plots of screen plays not elsewhere examined.

Elements of myriad fact analysis are evenly dispersed throughout this book. They are lucidly, diligently presented and I suppose they should add up to what Martin promises in the title—the significance, the pronouncement of a life that evidently maintained its integrity in the midst of powerful agencies of dissolution. We can not these densely documented pages how the screenplays West turned out on order are the grotesque, absurd replicas of the commercial fantasies that distort and caricature the real. They also locate the exaggerations of white lies he affected in counting his past for friends and acquaintances. These raring correspondences suggest how severely translated was the spiritual life which the artist found himself and how ambivalently he may have conceived his own play the role he invented for himself. To be simultaneously victim, comforter, as tormentor—were all these aspects necessary to preserve the functional integrity of the artist?

The biographer is not at all a blameworthy figure pushing his evidence to conclusions. He may also remain diffident in the presence of great questions. Great, great men. But at least it would seem, the really dedicated inquiry should walk razor's edge between diffidence and presumption—or else pretend that the object is to expose, in the life, the springs and governors of conclusions. To err on the side of diffidence betrays Martin into murmurs of reverence for West's results that blur them needlessly with the sharpness and poignancy of his high moments. Not to full value to the callowness West's collegiate hoaxes, example, is to miss all character of showing how such shoddy converted by guilt, anxiety, care and time into the patterns of the mature artist. As that is what we would like from novelists or biographers to learn about.

R. V. Cassill's new novel, "Cobb's Game," will be published in October. He wrote this review for Book Week, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

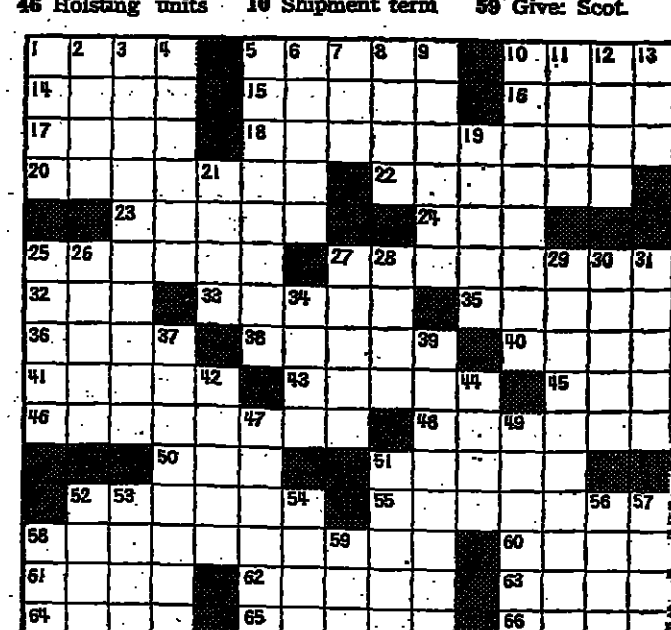
CROSSWORD

By Will Wern

ACROSS
 1 Clan
 5 Dashboard items
 10 Dour
 14 Hippo feature
 15 Deck of a vessel
 16 Indian wares
 17 Western univ.
 18 Porridge fancier
 20 It came in the
 22 Deles
 23 French impres-
 24 Response: Abbr.
 25 Polcat of Europe
 27 Decorative layer
 32 Near to: Prefix
 33 Popular
 35 Boston fish
 36 Pleasant emotion
 38 Indian or Lake
 40 Colong and others
 41 Perfect example
 43 Laboratory fluid
 45 Kind of investment fund: Abbr.
 46 Hoisting units

DOWN
 1 Close
 2 To—his own
 3 Machine hammer
 4 Wall St. operator
 5 Night shift
 6 Golf clubs
 7 One and—
 8 Mineral deposit
 9 Kind of football pass
 10 Shipment term

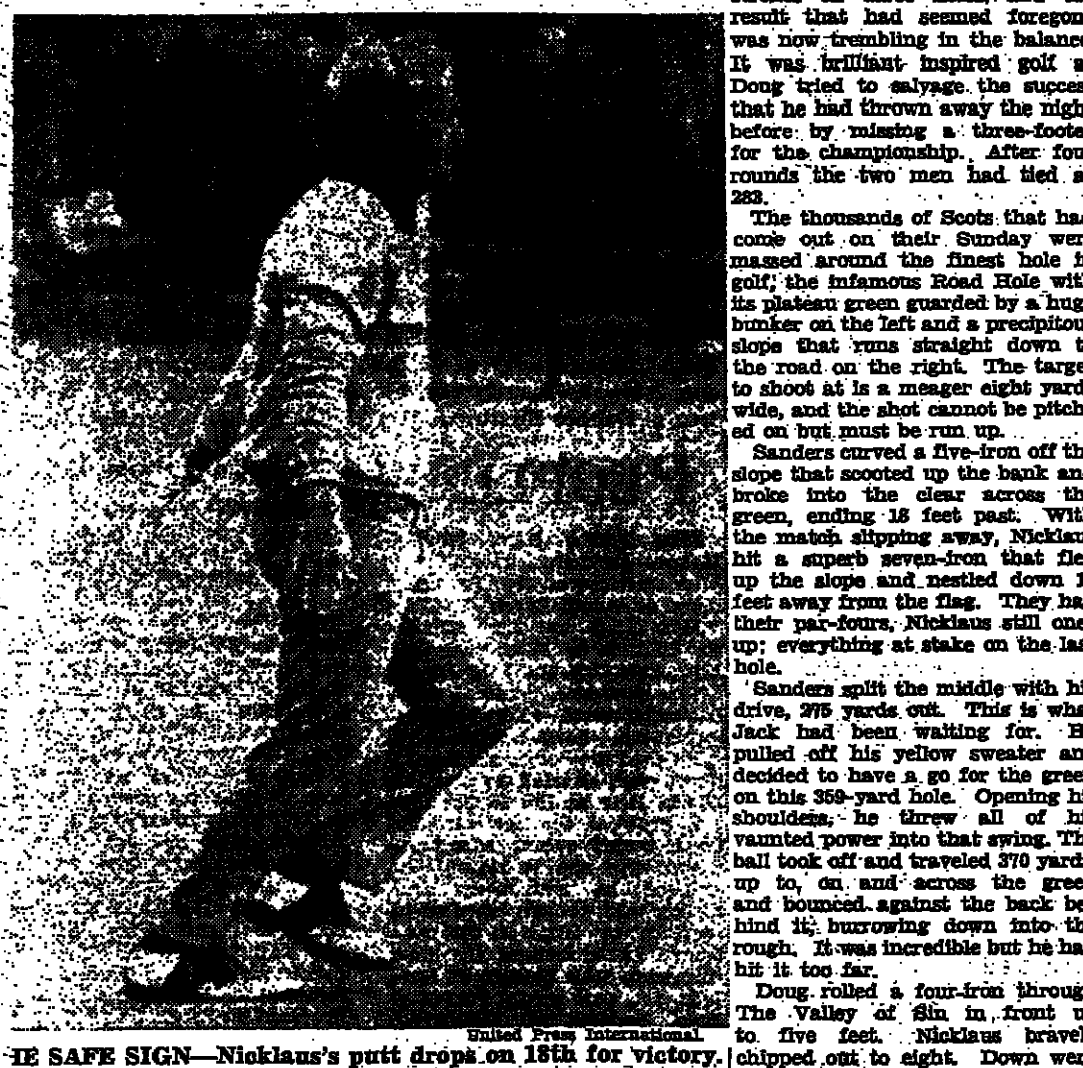
11 Contest
 12 Signs
 13 Wrong: Prefix
 19 End
 21 Matures
 25 Of the cat family
 26 Lyric work
 27 Skirt panels
 28 Arcana
 29 Basic
 30 "Afternoon of—"
 31 Abetains
 34 Type of bread
 37 April, 1970, happening
 39 Bears
 42 Resided
 44 Bearing
 47 Feeling responsible
 49 Favor
 51 Student in France
 52 English explorer
 53 Wide-mouthed jar
 54 Equal: Fr.
 56 Buster Brown's dog
 57 Asteroid
 58 Mail center: Abbr.
 59 Give: Scot.



Defeats Sanders by 1 in British

Nicklaus Wins in Playoff

By Fred Tupper
T. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 12 (AP)—Jack Nicklaus won the British Open by a stroke from Doug Sanders in the 18-hole playoff today, and it took an eight-foot putt under almost intolerable pressure on the home hole for the three to save off Sanders' ring challenge down the stretch. On Saturday, Lee Trevino blew two-stroke lead while Nicklaus



SAFE SIGN—Nicklaus' putt drops on 18th for victory.

Roche Easily Defeats Laver

In 40 Minutes in Ireland

DUBLIN, July 12 (AP)—Tony Roche trounced Rod Laver, 6-3, 6-1, the all-Australian final of the Irish Open tennis championship today.

Laver, whose backhand was inaccurate in a strong breeze, was never able to get into the match. It was one of his worst beatings.

Quick Ficker

Paces Intrepid

In Cup Trials

By Steve Cady
NEWPORT, R.I., July 12 (AP)—Ficker's quicker, and so was Intrepid today as the America's Cup observation trials resumed after two cancellations.

There was nothing foggy about Intrepid's double victory over Ficker today. The first came on clear-out foul by Valiant four minutes before the scheduled start.

In the other pairing today, Herie was defeated again, this time Valiant's trial horse. Weatherly's margin here was 2 minutes 2 seconds.

Intrepid looked powerful against Valiant, and Bill Ficker, the winner's skipper, had a lot to do with a look. That's what the buttons on by the Intrepid people's week have insisted: Ficker is better. Today's performance lent support to that argument.

It was a stunning one-two punch at changed the complexion of the race from one of uncertainty.

The expectation was that Valiant, a new 12-meter designed by Olin Stephens, would breeze through the trials and earn the right to defend a cup against either France or Australia in September.

Maybe she will. But after today's performance, it is not clear that she will. The Intrepid people were fairly typical for America's Cup competition: rather sloppy and a moderate to awkward crew of 8 to 12 knots.

Intrepid, the 1967 cup defender, signed by Stephens and altered this year's campaign by Britton Vance Jr., looked like a worthy contender. She was faster on the 24.5-mile course's first leg, and she was particularly effective on the windward.

Herie, who combined speed with a fast start, was 2-14—exactly what she was in the 1967 cup.

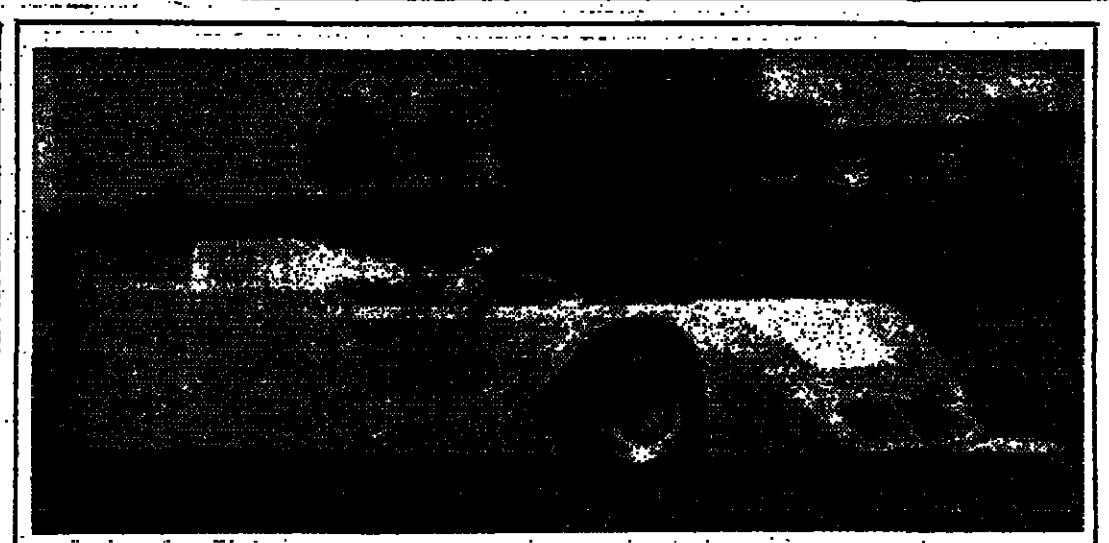
The margin in distance was at a quarter of a mile.

After three racing days in this day set of trials, Intrepid is now 2-14, while Valiant is 3-0, Weatherly 3-2, and Herie 3-0.

Valiant's first loss yesterday resulted when Bob McCulloch, her skipper, put her about onto port as the yacht was circling as the committee boats, Ficker, being Intrepid on starboard side, A to alter course to avoid a collision.

In a way, it was like a boxer running into a punch or a footballer crashing against the goal.

At Ficker, with the right-of-way on starboard side, was perfectly positioned to take advantage of the mistake.



Meet the World's Fast Vacuum Cleaner

When Jackie Stewart decided to give the new Chaparral 27 a high-speed test last Tuesday, he found he had one problem: He couldn't fit into the machine because his legs were too long.

Or maybe the inside of the car was too small. Anyway, Jim Hall, who designed the "ground effects" box, spent four hours molding a new seat for Stewart and Saturday, Stewart showed all the effort was worth while as he qualified for the third spot in Sunday's Can-Am race at Watkins Glen, N. Y.

The vacuum cleaner, as Hall calls it, has automatic transmission.

Tidalium Polo in International Trot

NEW YORK, July 12.—What a difference a year makes. Jean Mary, the trainer-driver of one of the world's great trotters, Tidalium Polo, has accepted an invitation to race his horse in Saturday's International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway.

Tidalium Polo's presence—he won the Prix de France in January—should make the International a "true world championship race," because also in the field is Une de Mai. And most trotting experts agree that Tidalium Polo and Une de Mai are the two greatest trotters still racing.

Last year, Une de Mai, won the International when she made five moves and put away Nereve Pride, who at the time was setting one world record after another. But Tidalium Polo wasn't in the 1969 International, even though he had been invited.

At the time, Mary said he wasn't satisfied with the amount of expense money that the Westbury, L. I., track was offering. He also said that he did not think that the International was really a "world championship race" because all the horses were not world champions.

Mary said "If they (Roosevelt management) give me a proposition I like, I would consider the proposition." Evidently, someone has done something right. The International is a mile and a quarter race with a gross value of \$125,000.

Deputy qualified last night for the International by easily winning the \$50,000 American Trotting championship at Roosevelt.

Other horses in the field are: Lyon of Sweden; Fresh Yankee of Canada; Barablu of Italy and New Zealand's Stylish Major.

Lyon, a 6-year-old bay stallion, is owned by two businessmen from Karlstad, Sweden—Stig Johansson and Sven Kvarnstrom. He will be driven by Olof Ristrand, 29, one of the best on the Gothenburg circuit.

Barablu, a two-time victor over Une de Mai, the leading horse in Italy. He has earnings of \$35,000, with more than \$65,000 this year. Gian-Carlo Baldi will handle the 7-year-old stallion. Giuseppe Biasini, an engineer involved in road-building, owns the horse.

Stylish Major, a 9-year-old gelding, has been leased to Mike Penta of Freeport, L.I. Billy Hudson has been training and driving the New Zealand since he arrived in New York eight weeks ago. He recently won a race at Monticello Raceway.

Fresh Yankee is the perennial competitor in the International. She qualified for the big race by beating four others in the Canadian Championship Tuesday night. The mare was third in 1968 and 1969 and finished second three years ago. Joe O'Brien drove the mare, who is owned by Duncan MacDonald of Nova Scotia.

Mares carry a four-race winning streak into this race. Ambro Flight, Roquepine twice and Une de Mai have taken the last four editions.

A Rich Combination
PARIS, July 12 (NYT)—Yves Saint-Martin, the French champion jockey, has signed a three-year contract to ride for the 300-horse stable of Daniel Wildenstein, the art dealer and philanthropist, it was announced here today.

The contract creates a formidable combination of the biggest over-100-horse stables in Europe, more than \$1,000,000 in purses in 1969, and the brilliant jockey, who has won more than 1,200 races in the last 12 years.

For Wildenstein, the arrangement was "the realization of a longtime dream."

Matchup of Perry Brothers

Would Add All-Star Spice

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT)—Baseball, which has been known to ignore or fail to see ways of stirring additional interest in itself, may win its another imaginative opportunity to stir the myopic mind Tuesday night.

Unless something happens to change the minds of GE Hodges and Earl Weaver, the managers, Tom Seaver and Jim Palmer will be the starting pitchers in the All-Star Game.

Among their other pitchers, though, Hodges and Weaver have the ingredients to add a bit of spice to an already lustrous production.

They could start the brothers Perry against each other—Gaylord of the San Francisco Giants for the National and Jim of the Minnesota Twins for the American.

The potential of a brotherly matchup, which would be the first in All-Star history, was created last Wednesday when both pitchers were named to their respective league's squads.

Several hours later each won his 15th game of the season.

"I never dreamed that both of us would be pitching in the All-Star Game sometime," 34-year-old Jim said after beating the Athletics in Oakland when he also had been the best 31-year-old Oaklander game in Atlanta before going out to pitch.

"The last time I pitched against him was in an exhibition game several years ago in San Diego. We both went nine innings and I won, 4-3.

Mets Lose 3d Straight to Expos

Pirates Beat Cards

As Oliver Connects

ST. LOUIS, July 12 (AP)—Al Oliver snapped a 4-4 tie with a leadoff homer in the tenth inning today and the St. Louis Cardinals moved to a 7-6 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Pirates added two more in the tenth on a triple by Manny Sanguillen, a walk and RBI singles by John Jeter and Matty Alou.

The Cards came back with two runs in their half of the tenth on singles by Mike Shannon, Lou Brock and Vic Davalillo and an error before Bruce Dal Canton, the third pitcher of the inning, got Richie Allen on a grounder to short for the final out with runners on first and second.

The victory, which gave Pittsburgh a sweep of the four-game series, was the Pirates' 17th in 21 games and gave them a one-game lead in the National League East over the New York Mets, who lost to Montreal.

Expos 5, Mets 3
Pitcher Ray Sadecki committed a two-out error in the ninth inning and then allowed the tie-breaking run to score on a wild pitch as Montreal defeated New York, 5-3.

Gary Sutherland began the two-run uprising with a two-out single and took second on a wild pitch. Sadecki, 7-5, then bobbled Adolfo Phillips' grounder as Sutherland went to third. He raced home on another wild pitch and Rusty Staub singled to score Phillips. It was Montreal's third straight triumph over the Mets and the eighth in 12 meetings this season with the world champions.

Reds 6, Braves 5
Lee May's 20th homer, a two-run blast to centerfield in the eighth inning, sent Cincinnati past Atlanta, 6-5, for its third straight triumph over the Braves.

May cracked the homer off reliever Pat Jarvis, 9-7, and scored Tony Perez, who started the inning with a single.

Cubs 16, Phillies 2
Jim Hickman drove in four runs on a sacrifice fly and a pair of singles to lead Ken Holtzman and Chicago to a 10-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Hickman drove in the first run of the game with a sacrifice fly in the first inning and Ron Santo followed with a home run in the second to give the Cubs a 2-0 lead. The Cubs picked up another run in the third on a triple by Cleo Jones and a two-out single by Jack Hitt and then wrapped it up in the sixth with a three-run flurry capped by Hickman's two-run single.

Astros 5, Giants 1
Doug Rader's bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth brought Houston an 8-7 comeback victory over San Francisco.

With one out, Jesus Alou doubled in the ninth and moved to third on a wild pitch. Then after Jim Morgan walked, Jim Wynn singled in a run to tie it 7-7 and then, after a walk, Rader won it. The Giants had taken a 7-5 lead with five runs in the eighth and one in the 10th as Willie Mays got his 2,988th hit.

Detroit 7, Orioles 3
Detroit tagged Dave McNally for seven runs in the first three innings and went on to win a protested game from Baltimore, 7-3, in the first game of a double-header.

The Orioles played the game under official protest by manager Earl Weaver after a hectic Detroit game. The Orioles scored three times in the inning getting two hits, three sacrifice bunts and a sacrifice fly.

The three sacrifice bunts tied a major league record and on one of them by Mickey Lolich, Baltimore catcher Andy Etchebarren threw the ball away at first for an error. Weaver protested that Lolich interfered on the play.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 1
Matty Alou tripled home the tying run and scored the winning run on a force play in the ninth inning last night to give Pittsburgh an 8-7 victory over St. Louis that moved the Pirates into first place in the National League's East Division.

Expos 6, Mets 2
Rusty Staub blasted two of visiting Montreal's four home runs and the Expos dropped New York out of first place with a 6-2 victory.

Astros 5, Giants 1
John Edwards' sacrifice fly scored Cesar Cedeno in the 14th inning to give Houston a 5-4 14th-inning victory over San Francisco. The Astros got 21 hits to the Giants' nine and set a major league record by leaving 25 men on base.

Reds 7, Braves 6
Pete Rose's seventh straight single over a two-game stretch and Tony Perez's 20th home run helped Cincinnati to a 7-6 victory over Atlanta. Orlando Cepeda opened the Atlanta ninth with his 2,900th career hit after hitting his fourth homer in three days, a two-run blast, in the second.

Pirates 4, Dodgers 3
Clarence Gaston hammered a lead-off homer in the ninth to push San Diego past Los Angeles, 4-2. Gaston's home run—his 16th—was hit off relief pitcher Jim Brewer, who suffered his first defeat.

Phillies 10, Cubs 4
Tony Taylor's two-run triple and two hits by Larry Bowa highlighted a seven-run ninth inning that carried Philadelphia past Chicago, 10-4.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES	
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 3	San Francisco 5, Atlanta 3
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3	Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 3
Chicago 6, Milwaukee 3	San Diego 4, Kansas City 2
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